

FIRST EDITION SECOND EDITION

WASHINGTON THROUGH TICKETS. TO-DAY'S CABLE NEWS.

Strange Robbery in St. Louis.

Man Chloroformed in a Car.

Railway Accident at Lancaster.

The Great Jersey Lease.

Reading the Rival of Penna. Central

WASHINGTON "THROUGH TICKETS."

Restoration of Through-Ticket Arrangements Between Washington, Philadelphia, and New York.

It will be remembered that in December last, when the Superior Court of Baltimore decided that the capitation tax of the State of Maryland, on the Washington Branch, was unconstitutional, the Baltimore and Ohio Company at once reduced the passenger fare between Baltimore and Washington from \$1.30 to \$1.20, taking off the entire tax, viz., 30 per cent. The fare between Washington and New York was then \$8, and between Washington and Philadelphia \$4.40. The Baltimore and Ohio Company, in view of the reduction, it desired to make on the through tickets, proposed that the Philadelphia, Wilmington, and Baltimore, and the New Jersey roads should agree to such reductions in their proportions as they had formerly expressed a willingness to make, so as to reduce the prices of these tickets to \$7.50 and \$4.30, respectively. In consequence of the refusal by those companies to make the reduction proposed, the sale of through tickets ceased, although arrangements were made to continue to check baggage between these cities. It is learned that the difficulties have been finally adjusted, and the prices proposed by the Baltimore and Ohio arranged upon a satisfactory basis, so that the public will now have the advantage of the reduced rates then proposed by that company. Arrangements have been perfected so that tickets are now sold to New England and all the Southern States in Washington and New York, respectively, and baggage is checked between the chief cities from Boston to New Orleans, inclusive. The reduction made in passenger fares by the Pittsburgh, Washington, and Baltimore road (Connellsville route), viz., to \$8.50 between Pittsburgh and Baltimore, and \$9 between Pittsburgh and Washington, is naturally adding to the travel and increasing the business between those cities.—*Baltimore Sun.*

DARING OUTRAGE.

A Merchant Chloroformed and Robbed in a Street.

One of the boldest and most audacious robberies that has come to our notice, says the St. Louis Democrat of the 8th instant, for a long time, was perpetrated on Saturday night, in a street car of the Union line. Mr. Louis Metemacher, a commission merchant of the firm of Metemacher & Bro., had been spending the evening with his brother. About 12 o'clock he took a street car to proceed to his residence on Salisbury street. He had with him a basket containing some articles of value. He noticed that there were only two men in the car. He became unconscious—from what cause he did not know—on Saturday night was aroused by the driver (or conductor) asking for his fare. Mr. M. then discovered that he had been robbed, and that the odor of chloroform, had no doubt that the act was committed by the two passengers. His hat, basket, watch, pocket-book, and other articles that he had in his pockets were gone, besides a bill of exchange on New York for four thousand dollars that had been received after bank hours. He jumped out of the car and ran to the corner of Eleventh and O'Fallon streets, where he met Mr. Charles Fack ("Hardware Charlie"). Mr. Metemacher was so much excited, and his eyes were so inflamed and wild-looking that Mr. Fack did not at first recognize him. The two proceeded to the residence of Mr. Fack, where Mr. Metemacher was provided with a cap, and went home. The amount of money stolen was \$150, and the total loss of Mr. Metemacher about \$900. Payment of the bill of exchange has been stopped, but it is not probable that the thieves will attempt to dispose of it, as by so doing they might be detected. The state of affairs is truly alarming, and it is to be hoped that travel at night in a street car without being chloroformed and robbed. The police are after the villains, and if they are caught the longest term in the penitentiary should be their fate.

LEASING NEW JERSEY'S RAILROADS.

The Reading Railroad Outbidding the Pennsylvania Company—\$1,000,000 Bonus Offered for the Lease of the United Roads.

The offer of a bonus of \$1,000,000 for the lease of the United Railroads of New Jersey, mentioned yesterday, came from the Reading Railroad Company. This company already owns the Schuylkill Canal, and desires especially to get possession of the Delaware and Lancaster Canal, since it forms the only connection of the Schuylkill Canal with New York. Mr. Gowen, the President of the Reading Railroad, has therefore submitted the following propositions:—

First. The Reading Company will take the canal on a long-term lease, paying \$750,000 per annum, and increasing the amount of payments until they shall reach \$1,000,000 per annum, which sum is to be paid annually thereafter. This amount is equal to about 20 per cent. on the cost.

Second. The Reading Company propose, in case these terms are not agreed to, to take all the property of the United companies, representing \$35,245,000 actual cost, to pay 10 per cent. dividends yearly, and a bonus of \$1,000,000.

This offer naturally creates an opposition to the lease of the roads to the Pennsylvania Company, which is already interested, and now only awaits the approval of the stockholders. The stockholders of the Camden and Amboy Railroad meet to-day for the election of officers, and it is probable that then some indication may be given of their views on the subject.—*N. Y. Sun to-day.*

SHOCKING RAILWAY ACCIDENT.

Seven Trains Run Over a Man's Body.

The Lancaster Express of last evening says:—This morning, about 1 o'clock, the body of Michael Flannery, a well-known citizen, was found horribly mangled and dead on the north track of the Pennsylvania Railroad, a few yards above the crossing at North Prince street. The body was absolutely torn into fragments, and almost unrecognizable. He appears to have crossed over from Martin's to the north side of the railroad, and then crossed to the west side of Prince street, and walked along the track a short distance. The express freight train was due at that point at the time, and it is supposed he was struck by it, as blood and portions of his body were discovered but a few yards above the Prince street crossing. Six freight trains follow the express in quick succession, and from the terrible manner in which the body is mangled, it is supposed they all passed over him.

FROM THE STATE.

Speech of H. W. Gray, Esq., on the Philadelphia Public Buildings Commission.

HARRISBURG, May 10.—H. W. Gray, Esq., of Philadelphia, was before the Committee of Municipal Corporations of the House of Representatives last evening, and made the following speech:—

Gentlemen:—I appear before you simply as a citizen, and not as a commissioner; but would ask that your honorable committee would give to the commissioners also an opportunity to be heard. Whereas your honorable body have created this commission, and believing that they have faithfully performed their duties in accordance with the requirements of the law which created them, they did not deem it necessary to meet your committee, unless by your request; but I will here state that they should be glad to meet you in case such should be your desire. We have in our board gentlemen who are able and competent to lay before you in a clear manner the reasons why you should hesitate in complying with the wish of the gentlemen on the other side who are here urging the abolishment of this commission. Mr. Perkins, an eminent lawyer, a gentleman of high standing, and a member of this commission, would be glad to address you on this subject, and in justice to the commission it would seem but right that you should, after having heard the gentlemen on the other side, give the commission the same opportunity.

FROM EUROPE.

The Evacuation of Fort d'Issy.

PARIS, Tuesday night May 9.—Last night the insurgents became convinced of the impossibility of holding Issy, and began its evacuation by way of Fort Vanvres to escape the fire of the enemy. The cannonade of the enemy then became fearful, and

Caused an Explosion

in Fort d'Issy and a great fire in Fort Vanvres. Meanwhile the insurgents attempted an attack in the direction of Neuilly, but were mowed down by the government mitrailleuses, causing

Great Slaughter,

and the survivors made a rapid retreat. The cannonade of Neuilly is now violent. General Rossel Refuses the Dictatorship, and accuses the Commune of weakness. He complains of the cowardice of the troops in Issy, and says that instead of fighting officers they had only talking ones.

General Cluseret

will be tried to-night. The Column in the Place Vendôme is to be destroyed to-night.

The tri-color is planted over Fort d'Issy.

VERSAILLES, May 9.—All the Republicans are uniting.

President Thiers' Proclamation has had a Great Effect.

800,000 projectiles, chiefly shells, have been taken to Fort Valerien, to be ready for the bombardment of Paris.

The Assault on Paris

will be made by the 4th Corps, under General Douay, with 10,000 men. Billancourt is occupied by the Versailles.

Fort Vanvres is Expected to Surrender

immediately. Three hundred prisoners were taken at d'Issy.

English Opinion of the "Treaty of Washington."

LONDON, May 10.—The Times, in an editorial on the Treaty of Washington, says that neither England nor Canada ever raised the question of exclusive privileges in the navigation of the St. Lawrence. The Times says the terms of the settlement of the San Juan boundary are satisfactory to England; the only difficulty is as to the plan of the adjustment of the Alabama claims. The Times doubts whether the treaty will be immediately ratified by the Senate, but, nevertheless, trusts that it will be adopted and become a final solution of all the difficulties between the two countries.

The Austrian Parliament.

VIENNA, May 10.—The Reichsrath has rejected the bill granting to the diets of the various provinces of the Empire the right of taking the initiative in legislation.

The Fighting at Paris.

LONDON, May 10.—The Daily News' special telegraph from Paris says that the column in the Place Vendôme will fall on Thursday. There was a sharp engagement yesterday at the Bridge of Neuilly, in which the Communists were beaten. The breach in the walls of Paris is expected to be practicable at the end of this week.

A despatch dated at Paris at a late hour last night says that there had been no cannonading since 7 o'clock this evening. The National Guards and partisans of the Commune are discouraged, and it is rumored that there is

Serious Discussion Between General Rossel and the Commune.

Safety of the Commune. Anteuil and Point du Jour were bombarded to-day from Montreuil and Brimborion, and the

Population is Flying Panic-Stricken from that portion of Paris.

The cure of the church of St. Sulpice was once more arrested by order of the Commune, and again discharged from custody.

The Parisians impose a Fine upon Bakers

who are exorbitant in their charges for bread. The Official Journal of the Commune reports that all is quiet in the vicinity of Fort d'Issy.

PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE.

Senate.

HARRISBURG, May 10.—The only new bill introduced was one by Mr. Nye, incorporating the Mechanics and Manufacturers' Art Museum, having for its object the promotion and encouragement of the mechanical arts and manufactures, by the establishment of lectures on the sciences connected with them, and by other means.

Mr. Davis offered the following:—

Resolved, by the Senate and House of Representatives in joint session, that the picture of the battle of Gettysburg, as stipulated that the painting should be delivered to the Commonwealth on July 1, 1871.

Mr. Mumma protested against its passage, as the picture was finished, and had been for some time on exhibition, not only in Philadelphia but in Boston. He had been informed that the artist was willing to keep the picture, and thought the people of the State were willing that he should do so.

Mr. Davis said the picture could not be had to be finished, as the artist had not yet completed some companion pictures that were to be painted. The resolution was then offered at the House, and Mr. Mumma agreed with Mr. Davis.

Mr. Davis said the numerous criticisms elicited had induced several changes to be made in the picture, and that the artist was now making them.

Mr. Mumma said he protested against allowing the artist while under contract to go around the country getting criticisms, and said it was idle to assert that while the picture is being painted the work of the resolution was passed by a vote of 19 to 12.

Mr. White moved to appoint a special session for the consideration of the Constitutional convention bill, but this motion was voted down by a party vote.

House.

The House met at 10 A. M. The question pending at adjournment last night, was the consideration of a resolution indefinitely postponing the motion to appoint a committee of conference on the part of the House on the Border County Claims bill.

The question was resumed as soon as the journal was read, and the yeas and nays were taken, resulting in yeas 44, nays 33, so the House, refusing to reconsider the motion of yesterday, instructed the committee to appoint a conference committee on the border county claims bill, thus killed the measure, which cannot be revived.

Mr. Skinner, in a personal explanation, said this bill was fair on its face, and that the committee had been backed by the report of an able committee, and an bill so far had been treated in so cold-blooded a manner.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

The St. Clement's Church Troubles.

Court of Common Pleas—Judge Ludlow. The Court sat this morning to hear the arguments of counsel upon the application for an injunction to restrain the acting rector of St. Clement's Church from enforcing his resolution of dismissal against the rector and his assistant. The ecclesiastical tribunal sat to adjudge the merits of the case, and a number of divines and laymen, representing the High and Low factions, were present.

The bill sets forth that the defendants were not legally elected to the office of rector, and that the plaintiff is now an unsettled matter, a writ of *quære warrant* contesting it now pending in the Supreme Court, and of course these whole proceedings were contrary to law.

Counsel began by reading conflicting affidavits, one set being to the effect that the present vestry were usurpers, and the other that the defendants were the true and lawful vestry of the church, and that the plaintiff was an intruder.

When the lawyers arose to open the talk, his Honor Judge Ludlow said to them that, as the Supreme Court had not yet decided the case, and as one branch of this case, a sense of due deference to the supreme tribunal constrained him to suggest that the proper course would be to defer the case until the connection was dissolved by mutual consent, or until the minister shall be removed for cause shown, and after trial and investigation. At the meeting of the vestry of St. Clement's Church, in 1870, after the reading of the report of the accounting wardens, I stated to the vestry that if any member thereof was dissatisfied with the result of the first year's work, I was ready then and there to tender my resignation as rector of the parish; which they were unanimous in requesting me not to do.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

EVERING TELEGRAPH OFFICE, Wednesday, May 10, 1871.

With a large accumulation of unemployed funds in the market, it is not surprising that should continue easy and almost nominal. In fact, good borrowers generally command their own terms, especially when large amounts are wanted. The uncertainty as to the continued demand for cash, and the consequent pressure naturally makes the banks anxious to place their funds out at profitable rates during the summer season now approaching, and offer exceedingly liberal terms for large amounts, but there is no disposition on the part of borrowers to operate in advance of the market, the plethoric condition of the market and the prospect of continued ease; hence there is very little doing in the discount line. Call loans range from 4 to 5 per cent, and choice commercial paper is readily disposed of at 6 1/2 per cent, with sales ranging from 11 1/2 to 11 3/4, chiefly at the latter.

At the Stock Board the dealings were large at an advance. Sales of State 6s, first series, at 103 1/4; City 6s new do, at 103 1/4; old do, at 103, and some of the old gold loan at 102 1/4.

Reading Railroad was in active request and stronger, with sales at 57 1/2 to 57 3/4. Pennsylvania was dull but steady, with sales at 62 1/2; Camden and Amboy at 128 to 128 1/2; North Pennsylvania at 47 1/2; Oil Creek and Allegheny at 51 1/2; and Catawissa preferred, at 50 1/2.

Canal shares were dull, the only sales being a few shares of Morris preferred at 120. In Bank stock we notice sales of Mechanics' at 32 1/4; and Bank of Republic at 90 1/4.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES.

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street.

1860 P. R. 2d 6s. 103 1/2
1860 City 6s. 103 1/2
1860 P. R. 1st 6s. 103 1/2
1860 City 6s. 103 1/2
1860 P. R. 1st 6s. 103 1/2
1860 City 6s. 103 1/2
1860 P. R. 1st 6s. 103 1/2
1860 City 6s. 103 1/2
1860 P. R. 1st 6s. 103 1/2
1860 City 6s. 103 1/2

NEW YORK MONEY AND STOCK MARKET.

Money easy at 5 per cent. Gold, 111; 5-20s, 1860 coupon, 111; do, 1864, 111; do, 1866, 111; do, 1868, new, 113 1/2; do, 1867, 113 1/2; do, 1868, 113 1/2; do, 1869, 103 1/2; Virginia 6s, new, 111; do, 1868, 111; do, 1869, 111; do, 1870, 111; do, 1871, 111; do, 1872, 111; do, 1873, 111; do, 1874, 111; do, 1875, 111; do, 1876, 111; do, 1877, 111; do, 1878, 111; do, 1879, 111; do, 1880, 111; do, 1881, 111; do, 1882, 111; do, 1883, 111; do, 1884, 111; do, 1885, 111; do, 1886, 111; do, 1887, 111; do, 1888, 111; do, 1889, 111; do, 1890, 111; do, 1891, 111; do, 1892, 111; do, 1893, 111; do, 1894, 111; do, 1895, 111; do, 1896, 111; do, 1897, 111; do, 1898, 111; do, 1899, 111; do, 1900, 111; do, 1901, 111; do, 1902, 111; do, 1903, 111; do, 1904, 111; do, 1905, 111; do, 1906, 111; do, 1907, 111; do, 1908, 111; do, 1909, 111; do, 1910, 111; do, 1911, 111; do, 1912, 111; do, 1913, 111; do, 1914, 111; do, 1915, 111; do, 1916, 111; do, 1917, 111; do, 1918, 111; do, 1919, 111; do, 1920, 111; do, 1921, 111; do, 1922, 111; do, 1923, 111; 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SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

EDITORIAL OPINIONS OF THE LEADING JOURNALS UPON CURRENT TOPICS—COMPILED EVERY DAY FOR THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

THE TWO PARTIES.

From the N. Y. Times.

General Butler's speech at Boston will not be satisfactory to the Democrats—his speeches very seldom are; but the Democrats are not the only people in the United States, although their general line of argument is based upon the theory that they are. To those who still believe that it was a wise thing to prevent the South from splitting the country in twain and to preserve the United States as a great nation instead of a "concourse of atoms," the speech we reported yesterday will be found to contain many passages of interest. It will be easy for the Democratic journals to abuse General Butler, but it will not be so easy for them to get over his facts. He sets forth some of the grounds upon which the Republican party is entitled to the confidence and gratitude of the people, and if Mr. Butler's arguments are attentively considered, they will carry conviction to all fair-minded readers.

No one whose means of observation are at all varied can doubt General Butler's statement with reference to the growing favor in which the Republican party is regarded by the people. Both sides have had a good hearing within the last few months, the Democrats especially, being in opposition, have taken advantage of every opportunity to put their case before the people. All that they can urge in their own favor, and against their antagonists, has been set forth in some shape or other. A torrent of calumny and vituperation has been turned upon General Grant, and it has run off him as freely as rain from a duck's back. There are very few crimes known to mankind of which the President has not been accused by his Democratic assailants. They can never forgive him for the part he took in putting down the war of secession, and for obstinately refusing to fall into the trap set for Andrew Johnson. But what has been the effect of this storm of obloquy? It has disgusted the majority of the people, who easily divine the true motives of the Democratic attacks. To-day General Grant is stronger in the country than he was before these innumerable slanders set to work upon him. And this is a fact which we venture to bring to the attention of our excellent Vice-President, who has on several occasions referred, in a sad strain, to the disarrangements offered to public men by the calumnies heaped upon them. All that Mr. Colfax has said on this subject is very true, but it is not the whole truth. A man occupying a prominent position is pretty sure to receive much injustice; but his great consolation should be that, if he does his duty faithfully, the people will in the end see him righted. A man can make up his mind to bear the attacks of any number of enemies, provided he is laboring in a good cause; for he may be quite sure that the public will do justice to his work. The President is already finding this. Probably he would not deny that he has made some mistakes in the course of his administration, but they have been the mistakes of an honest man—not the vicious and malignant acts of a politician who would at any time sacrifice country to party. Each year brings him new and valuable experience, and we may confidently anticipate that the latter part of his term of office will be satisfactory to the party which he represents, and to all men whose minds are not haunted with gloomy dreams about the "Lost Cause."

The wild and excited din raised by the Democrats cannot confuse the public mind with regard to the ground now occupied by the two great parties. The Republicans are in the main laboring to prevent a revival of civil war, to place the results achieved since 1861 on a durable basis, assure the continued prosperity of the country, and to break down political corruption. The Democrats, on the other hand, aim at objects which would now be approved by the people. They desire to extend the principles of corruption which we see in this State to the National Government; and the effect of their return to power would be to unsettle all our financial securities, whether held at home or abroad. Even Democrats themselves would sell any United States bonds they happened to hold the moment their party obtained the ascendancy in the country, for they know that the Pendleton theories are by no means dead. Moreover, with every new indication of Democratic successes, the disorders in the South increase. They were never more frequent than immediately after the New Hampshire election. They diminished again after the election in Oregon. They will revive whenever the Democrats have another victory. General Butler called the attention of his audience to these undeniable circumstances, and we have often brought them to the notice of our readers. They carry with them their own moral. If the people wish once more to incur the risks of civil strife, they will go over to the Democrats. If they have no desire to make that terrible experiment, they will still support the Republican party—which, with all its faults, is sincerely patriotic in its aims, is a safe party to entrust with the direction of national affairs, and is entirely free from the dark stains of treason which rest upon the Democrats.

SENSE FOR THOSE WHO NEED IT.

From the N. Y. Sun.

If the leaders of the Democracy are wise, they will at once twist the necks of the fossil politicians who seem to be unaware that a bloody civil war has settled the questions of slavery and equal rights, and who by their unpatriotic and noisy officiousness have now brought the Democratic party to the verge of final destruction. These men have lived their time, but if they will unseasonably still insist upon existing, they should certainly be compelled to relieve the people from their unwelcome intrusion in public affairs.

If the Northern doughfaces who insist upon taking up dead and buried issues think that their action will commend them to the favorable consideration of the sensible men of the South, they are greatly mistaken. The most able and influential journals representing public opinion in the Southern States fully accept the situation, and are prepared to acquiesce in the new order of things—the constitutional amendments and all. It is true that a few rabid and ridiculous sheets like the Montgomery Mail print inflammatory articles that would lead one to suppose that the rebellion was still in existence and in the full tide of success; but, as the Memphis Avalanche truly remarks, such ravings are opposed to the utterances of nine-tenths of the Southern papers which represent the actual sentiment of the people of that section.

The St. Louis Republican, the leading

Democratic journal of Missouri, in an article on the approaching Presidential election which has been extensively copied by the Southern press, expresses the prevailing sentiment:—"Whether," it says, "the constitutional amendments, some of them lawlessly adopted, reflected the will of the people or not during the progress of their adoption, it is certain that the people acquiesce in them now, and exact the same acquiescence of all parties that solicit their suffrages. It is certain, too, that they are opposed to any amendment of those amendments, and will not intrust the Federal power to any party that proposes to disquiet them. Let the Democracy accept this irreversible fact, and make it the starting point of the campaign of 1872, and its triumph is a moral certainty." In the same spirit the Charleston News, which has been considered an ultra fire-eating sheet, in commenting on the Democratic National Address, remarks that it is the duty of the South to obey the laws, and to recognize the political privileges conferred upon the freedmen by the State and Federal Constitutions. "We must bear our ills in silence," says the News, "remembering always that this people stand pledged to maintain the lawful privileges of all races of men, and that, besides, every rash act, every violation of law for political reasons, is deferring the dawn of the blessed day which shall see the white man and black man throughout the land secure in the enjoyment of true freedom, contentment, and peace." And the Memphis Ledger, in discussing "the rule of common sense" which it recommends to the people of the South for their guidance, says editorially:—"It is useless to imagine that the order of things that existed before the war can be restored. The negro can no longer be a slave, except to politicians. He is a voter. It is folly to think of taking the ballot from him."

The Richmond Whig goes further yet, and advocates the nomination of a Republican of conservative views as a candidate, who could draw out the combined strength of the Democracy and of the Republicans who are disgusted with the weak and corrupt administration of General Grant. It says:—"The issues of the war were decided against the South by the irresistible logic of arms. However grating to our feelings and pride it may be, we accept the situation and will make the most we can of it. We believe that most can be most certainly effected by a combination with the better portion of a triumphant party. If Hoffman, or Davis, or Hancock, or Hendricks can be certainly elected, well and good—we are content; but if there be a doubt—if Trumbull, a good old name, or any other of like indubitable worth, be more certain of success—let us have him."

A STALE AGITATOR.

From the N. Y. Tribune.

One of the worst disasters that befell France in that long chain which began with Weissburg, and is not yet ended, was the escape of M. Gambetta in a balloon from the beleaguered city of Paris. It is probable that if that lucky airship had only landed within the Prussian lines, the absence of the fiery Gascon would have done better things for the conduct of the army suffered materially from his fussy incapacity, and his verbose and untruthful proclamations blinded the struggling nation at the moment when it most needed a clear and accurate view of the situation of affairs. When the siege and the war ended together, instead of recognizing the existence of the actual state of things, he sought an unnatural excitement in defiance, and, losing his head completely, revolted at once from the dictates of common sense and the authority of the Government of the republic. Deprived of his functions for the outbreak of insurrection, he has been biding his time to catch another opportunity of riding the whirlwind.

He seems to have imagined that his chance was come in the present anarchy of Paris and the terrible embarrassment of the Government. Seizing the pretext of M. Thiers' apparent understanding with the Prussians, he issues a circular to the prefects of France, ordering, under an authority as vague as that by which Ethan Allen demanded the Fort of Ticonderoga, the election of delegates to a new Assembly to convene at Bordeaux for the purpose of overruling the national legislative body at Versailles. He followed up this absurd act of unsupported revolution by going about canvassing in favor of his circular, and the Government thus insulted and defied could do no less than order his arrest on the charge of seditious conduct. They will hardly know what to do with him when they have caught him. He has not even yet, after all his escapades, entirely lost that enthusiastic following which made him the popular idol during the early days of the last year, and it may be found almost equally dangerous to punish or to neglect him. His recent performances are all the more unaccountable, because of the singular discretion and propriety of his short legislative service under the Empire. He had gained his election by outspoken radicalism, and people naturally expected a violent scene in the Legislative Body on his first appearance there. But equally to the surprise of enemies and adherents, he made a close, logical, temperate, and thoroughly courteous arraignment of the Empire, which was all the more effective in its substance from the moderation of its form. He harangued the students of the Latin Quarter who were clamoring for immediate action, counselling moderation by peaceable and legal ways as infinitely better than insurrection. Yet while gaining the suffrages of the party of order, he did not lose the hearts of the turbulent masses. His popularity grew with all classes, until, when the gift and pasteboard show of imperial rule fell to pieces with the shock of Sedan, there was no man in France more generally esteemed and regarded than Leon Gambetta. But when he sailed out of Paris in his balloon, one might almost conclude that in the hurry of departure he had left his character behind him. For the man who never reappears in the history of the times—but in his stead a creature of bombast and vanity, and reckless rhodomontade, who touches nothing without marring it, and never says a useful or practical word.

All times of revolution are expensive in men and in reputations, but this last troubled year of France has been especially filled with easily broken tools. The statesmen of the gutter, who rise and fall in a day, are not worthy of enumeration; but of the solid and substantial names, to which both sides looked

for good work, very few are ever called to-day but in derision. Many people thought MacMahon a better soldier than Von Moltke before they were brought face to face—and now he is not named even in comparison with the brood of northern palaces. Montauban, Jerome David, and others, who were to create glory out of defeat—they sound like the names of apocryphs now. Even Trochu, who by his Breton faculty of holding his tongue held a longer lease of public confidence than others, broke up the moment the siege was over into an absurd and hysterical rage, which, if it had infected Paris, would have destroyed her. We must allow to M. Thiers and Favre the credit of not having as yet lost their heads in difficult circumstances. But, with these exceptions, what leading Frenchmen have shown a reasonable portion of that constancy that retrieves defeat and dignifies irretrievable disaster? And among those who have failed, none have more signally disappointed rational expectations than the eloquent advocate of Versailles.

THE LAST WARNING TO NEW JERSEY.

From the N. Y. World.

One other word of warning we are compelled to utter against the mischievous alliance which, unless the counsels of ordinary discretion at the last moment avail, is to be consummated in the State of New Jersey, by which that once proud Commonwealth lays herself and her cherished corporations at the feet of an alien intruder that has nothing in common with her or them. We are the more tempted to do this by the unaccountable silence of the local press. The benumbing influence which at this moment and for years past has kept the press of Pennsylvania silent seems to be creeping over that of New Jersey, and no word will be uttered until the ligatures and fetters of leases and transfers and guarantees which are now fabricating in the law offices of the master corporation in Philadelphia are tightly fitted on the limbs and the gag got ready for the mouth of the victim. Our last earnest admonition on this score was extensively though timidly copied, but scarcely a word of comment made. On the instant the final vote is taken at Trenton, and till then, whatever may be the tendencies, it may be considered an open question. It is to the parties interested a question of great import. To the mammoth corporation which is to absorb the whole improvement system of a relatively small State like New Jersey, the operation is a very trifling one. It has swallowed so much, so many little and big morsels, and is so gorged, that adding a dainty delicacy such as the Jersey corporations will be rather pleasurable, and it is now licking its lips at the very thought. But it is a momentous matter, this absolute self-annihilation, to the community that is to do the deed of suicide. The capital stock of the united companies is, as near as may be, twenty millions, their funded debt fifteen millions, in all thirty-five—the same sum which, not many years ago, made the active capital of the Bank of the United States, and the loss of which, as it sank to ruin—and that, too, by unnatural dilapidations—convulsed the nation. It is a large amount for New Jersey to put in jeopardy. It is a noble royalty to surrender. The gross revenue of last year was more than seven millions, and, being under direct local supervision, its expenditure was well guarded and moderate. This is to be all blindly changed, and with no conceivable inducement but a high rate of guaranteed interest by a guarantor already head over heels in debt and liable at any moment to one of his financial lesions which strike suddenly the most sturdy of the community. The city of Philadelphia we mean the municipality—were to awake suddenly from the stupor into which railroad necromancy has plunged her, and sell out at the present inflated prices her millions of stock, the collapse and the panic would have the honor of figuring soon among the assets of the gigantic bankrupt. Does that State wish to enter into such a partnership and expose herself to such caprice? New Jersey was once represented in the Senate of the United States by the President of a Philadelphia bank. She is disposed to make herself a party to a stock transaction with a man whose debt is larger than the aggregate of the capital and debt of the companies she surrenders. The creditors of these corporations would, we should think, have something to say in this matter of their debtors' transformation. A mortgagor may we are aware, put any tenant he pleases in or make what use he desires of the house that he has pledged; but we imagine his policy of insurance would not be much of a security if he were to rent to some one engaged in extra hazardous occupation or go into partnership with one himself. The bonded debtors of the New Jersey State, who have the faith that any pledge to local pride, anything like sentiment will stay this folly. But if we had we would point to the coincidence of this proposed abdication by our neighbor and the virtual transfer to her seaboard and seaport of all that is left of the foreign commerce of Pennsylvania. Great credit is given to the new Collector of Philadelphia—who, poor man, must do something to make his position tolerable—for making an arrangement by which the New Jersey railroads are, in technical phrase, "bonded to the Government," or, in other words, that Jersey City and its vicinity are to be part of the port of Philadelphia and the myth of the navigation of the Delaware is at last abandoned. And thus at the very moment when, if this arrangement has any practical value, New Jersey is to become the gateway into which this new commerce is to come, and her railways to be the agencies of the transit, she is to proclaim herself incompetent to attend to it, and, as we have said, abdicates. There is not a man of business in the land who has, as transporter, stockholder, or creditor, an interest in this matter, who will not breathe more freely and be sure of his fortune if the counsels of common

sense prevail at Trenton, and Briarons, the 7 of the fifteen bonded corporations, be yielded to the other side of the Delaware, when they can bribe and break to their heart's content.

MEDICAL.

WATTS' NERVOUS ANTI-DOSE

CONCENTRATED ELECTRICITY

This wonderful medicine cures all Diseases and Pain, including RHEUMATISM, NEURALGIA, CHILLS AND FEVER, by electrifying and strengthening the entire Nervous System, restoring life and vigor to the whole frame. ONE TRAPAZOIDAL PILL WILL CURE THE WORST HEADACHE IN A FEW MINUTES.

Prepared by J. W. WATTS, 1570, 419 Walnut St., No. 41 Fourth Avenue, Corner 21st and 22nd Streets.

Having seen the wonderful curative effects of WATTS' NERVOUS ANTI-DOSE, in cases of approaching Paralysis, severe Neuralgia, Debility, and other nervous diseases, I most heartily recommend its use as a most valuable medicine. A. J. WATTS, 1570, 419 Walnut St., No. 41 Fourth Avenue, Corner 21st and 22nd Streets.

NATURE'S REMEDY.

VEGETABLE

THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER.

A valuable Indian compound, for restoring the health, and for the permanent cure of all diseases arising from impurities of the blood, such as Scrofula, Scrophulous Humor, Cancer, Cancerous Humor, Erysipelas, Cancer, Salt Rheum, Phlegmasia, and Hemorrhoids, the Face, Ulcers, Coughs, Catarrhs, Bronchitis, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Pains in the Side, Dyspepsia, Constipation, Colic, Piles, Headache, Dizziness, Nervousness, Faintness at the Stomach, Pains in the Back, Kidney Complaints, Female Weakness, and General Debility.

This preparation is scientifically and chemically combined, and so strongly concentrated from roots, herbs, and barks that the good effects are realized immediately after commencing to take it. There is no disease of the human system for which the VEGETABLE cannot be used with PERFECT SAFETY, as it does not contain any metallic compound. For medicinal purposes, it is the most valuable of all remedies. It has never failed to effect a cure, giving tone and strength to the system debilitated by disease. Its use will keep the system in a healthy condition, and it has been used by the most celebrated physicians who have tried many other remedies. It can well be called

THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER.

PREPARED BY

H. R. STEVENS,

BOSTON, MASS.

Price \$1.25. Sold by all Druggists. 429-500

LEGAL NOTICES.

TO USERS OF SEWING MACHINES.—NOTICE.—The United States Court having decided that the shuttle-carrier used by the American Buttonhole Company infringes my patent, all persons who have used the sewing machine manufactured by the American Buttonhole Machine Company are hereby notified that they are liable to me for using the same, and they are requested to come forward and settle, at the rate of ten dollars per machine, for such infringement, or they will be prosecuted according to law.

CHARLES PARHAM,
No. 708 SANSON STREET.

IN ANSWER TO THE ABOVE ADVERTISEMENT.—**MENT OF CHARLES PARHAM.** We have to say, by advice of counsel:—

1. That Parham has never yet reached a final decree or obtained an injunction, to restrain us from manufacturing and selling our machines.
2. That he must obtain such a decree in the Supreme Court at Washington, into which court his case has never yet been brought, before he can be justified in this advertising.
3. That we will undertake the defense of, and will fully protect, all who have bought or shall buy our machines.
4. That we are abundantly able to do so; and
5. That we shall hold Charles Parham responsible for any unjustifiable interference with our rights, or those of our customers.

W. R. MENDENHALL, President.

SAMUEL WILCOX, Secretary.
Office of American Buttonhole, Overseaming, and Sewing Machine Company, No. 1313 CHESTNUT STREET.

U. S. CIRCUIT COURT, EASTERN DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA.

CHARLES PARHAM vs. THE AMERICAN BUTTONHOLE OVERSEAMING AND SEWING MACHINE COMPANY. In Equity.

Before Strong, Justice, and McKenna, Circuit Judge.

Extract of opinion as rendered:—

"Upon the whole case we are of the opinion:—

"That the Letters Patent reassigned to the complainant are valid."

"That, so far as appears or is shown in the case, the complainant is the first and original inventor of the improvements described in the first and second claims of said Patent."

"That the respondents have committed infringements of both said claims."

"A decree will, therefore, be entered for an injunction and an account as prayed for."

CHARLES PARHAM,
Office No. 708 SANSON STREET.

IN THE ORPHANS' COURT FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.

Estate of SARAH ANN THOMAS, deceased.

The Auditor appointed by the Court to audit, settle, and adjust the account of WILLIAM C. FLANIGAN, Administrator of the estate of SARAH ANN THOMAS, deceased, being of all the assets of said estate which come into his hands, consisting of proceeds of sale of certain real estate sold under process of execution in partition of said Court, and to report the balance in the hands of the auditor, will meet the parties interested for the purpose of his appointment, on TUESDAY, the 15th day of May, 1871, at 3 o'clock P. M., at the Office of JOHN P. O'NEILL, No. 136 S. SIXTH STREET, in the City of Philadelphia. 5 10 12 15

IN THE ORPHANS' COURT FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.

Estate of THOMAS BRADY, deceased.

The Auditor appointed by the Court to audit, settle, and adjust the account of CHARLES JUDGE and MICHAEL SULLIVAN, Executors of the last will and testament of THOMAS BRADY, deceased, will meet the parties interested for the purpose of his appointment, on TUESDAY, May 9, 1871, at 12 o'clock P. M., at his Office, No. 217 South THIRD Street, in the City of Philadelphia. 5 10 12 15

IN THE ORPHANS' COURT FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.

Estate of MARTHA HOOTEN, deceased.

The Auditor appointed by the Court to audit, settle, and adjust the account of ISAAC C. JONES, Jr., and ELEANOR JONES, Executors of the last will and testament of MARTHA HOOTEN, deceased, will meet the parties interested for the purpose of his appointment, on TUESDAY, May 9, 1871, at 12 o'clock P. M., at his Office, No. 217 South THIRD Street, in the City of Philadelphia. 5 10 12 15

PARASOLS. 75c. \$1. \$1.25. LINED. \$1.25. \$1.50. \$1.75. Silk Sun Umbrellas, 90c. \$1.25. \$1.50. at DIXON'S, No. 21 S. EIGHTH ST. 5 11

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.

An Elegant Residence,

WITH STABLE,

AT CHESTNUT HILL.

Desirable location, a few minutes' walk from depot.

D. T. PRATT,

9 14 2m No. 108 South FOURTH Street.

"SPRING LAKE."

An elegant country seat at Chestnut Hill, Philadelphia, ten minutes walk from depot, and five hundred yards from Fairmount Park; lawn of nearly nine acres, adorned with choice shrubbery, evergreen, fruit and shade trees. A most healthy location, views for 40 miles over a rich country, modern pointed stone house, gas, water, etc., coach, ice, and spring houses, never failing spring of pure water, (LAKE FOR BOATING), all stocked with mountain trout, carp, etc., beautiful cascade, with succession of rapids through the meadow.

Apply to J. R. PRICE, on the premises. 4 25

FOR SALE—VALUABLE FARMS SITUATED

ate in Montgomery county, Pennsylvania, on the Bethlehem pike, eighteen miles north of Philadelphia, near the North Pennsylvania Railroad, containing 205 acres. The improvements are large, consisting of stone mansion, with bath, water-closet, range, etc. Two tenant houses, two large barns, stabling for 100 horses and cattle, and all other necessary outbuildings. The farm is under good fence and well watered. The avenues leading to the mansion are ornamented by two rows of large shade trees. There are large shade trees around the mansion, and a variety of fruit trees. About 20 acres of timber and about 30 acres of meadow, the balance all arable land. It is well adapted to grain, breeding, and for grazing purposes; while its situation, fine old trees, fruits, and modern improvements, commend it as a gentleman's country seat. If desired, can be divided into two farms. There are two sets of farm buildings. Apply to R. J. DOBBINS, Ledger Building, or P. M. SCHERER, on the premises. 5 3 west

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HANDSOME RESIDENCE,

WEST PHILADELPHIA.

No. 2248 CHESTNUT Street (Marble Terrace).

THREE-STORY, WITH MANSARD ROOF, AND THREE-STORY DOUBLE BACK BUILDINGS.

Sixteen rooms, all modern conveniences, gas, bath, hot and cold water.

Immediate possession. Terms to suit purchaser.

H. D. LIVENSTON,
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FOR SALE—NINE-TY-THREE ACRES FARM—FOR

sale or exchange for city property, or good merchandise, situated in Richmond township, Bucks county.

R. J. DOBBINS,
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RESIDENCE, with side yard, BROAD and MASTER Streets. Lot 30 by 200 feet to Capital Street.

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FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—ELEGANTLY

located COTTAGE, at CAPE MAY, furnished throughout.

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brown-stone RESIDENCE, No. 1917 CHESTNUT Street, with side yard. Lot 44 by 115 feet.

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TO RENT, FURNISHED—DESIRABLE

Summer Residence, Township Line, near School Lane, Germantown.

JUSTICE BATEMAN & CO.,
No. 120 South FOURTH Street.

AN ELEGANT COTTAGE, 13 ROOMS,

and 14 acres, at public sale, May 24th. A charming home. Address

OGLE & MILLER,
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COUNTRY AND CITY PROPERTIES

FOR SALE, RENT, AND EXCHANGE IN

great number and varieties by

J. MAX GREEN,
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TO RENT.

FOR RENT,

STORE, No. 339 Market Street.

APPLY ON PREMISES.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

CABLE SCREW WIRE

BOOTS AND SHOES.

TRY A PAIR,

And you will use no others. They are the most

Sold by Dealers Everywhere.

FURNITURE.

SMITH & CAMPION,

Manufacturers of

LADIES' HUMAN HAIR EMPORIUM

No. 1 S. TENTH Street.

Having opened a new and splendid store for the

THE CHANGED CROSS, size 22x28, the finest ever

"Mary and St. John," size 22x28, a most sublime

"The Beautiful Snow," size 18x22, a very impressive

"The Holy Family," size 22x28, a real gem.

"Delia, Del. Co. N. Y.," size 22x28, a beautiful an-

Published and sold wholesale and retail, by

J. BOOVER, No. 504 MARKET Street,

CARACAS CHOCOLATE,

Imported and for sale by **DAILEY & SON,**

SAFE DEPOSIT COMPANIES.

THE PENNSYLVANIA COMPANY

FOR INSURANCES ON LIVES AND GRANTING ANNUITIES.

Office No. 304 WALNUT Street. INCORPORATED MARCH 10, 1813.

CHARTER PERPETUAL. CAPITAL \$1,000,000.

STURPLUS UPWARDS OF \$750,000.

Receive money on deposit, returnable on demand, for which interest is allowed.

And under appointment by individuals, corporations, and courts, act as

EXECUTORS, ADMINISTRATORS, TRUSTEES, GUARDIANS, ASSIGNEES, COMMITTEES, RECEIVERS, AGENTS, COLLECTORS, ETC.

And for the faithful performance of its duties as such all its assets are liable.

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ROBEY, FIRE, OR ACCIDENT.

The Fidelity Insurance, Trust, and Safe Deposit Company of PHILADELPHIA

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New Marble Fire-proof Building,

No. 223-224 CHESTNUT Street.

Capital subscribed, \$1,000,000; paid, \$700,000.

COMMON BONDS, STOCKS, SECURITIES,

FAMILY PLATS, COIN, DEEDS, AND VALUABLE

of every description received for safe-keeping, and guaranteed, at very moderate rates.

The Company also rent SAFES INSIDE THEIR

BURGLAR-PROOF VAULTS, at prices varying from \$10 to \$25 a year, according to size. An extra size for Corporations and Bankers. Rooms and desks adjoining vaults provided for safekeepers.

DEPOSITS OF MONEY RECEIVED ON INTEREST

at three per cent, payable by check, without notice, and at four per cent, payable by check, on demand.

TRUST FUNDS AND INVESTMENTS kept SEPARATE AND APART from assets of Company.

INCOME COLLECTED and remitted for company's cost.

The Company act as EXECUTORS, ADMINIS-

TRATORS, and GUARDIANS, and RECEIVE and EXECUTE TRUSTS of every description, from the Courts, Corporations, and Individuals.

N. B. BROWN, President.

O. H. KLECK, Vice-President.

ROBERT PATTERSON, Secretary and Treasurer.

DIRECTORS.

N. B. Brown, Alexander Henry, Charles H. Clark, Stephen A. Caldwell, John Welch, George P. Tyler, Charles Macalester, Henry C. Gibson, Edward W. Clark, J. Gillingham Fell, Henry Pratt McKean.

THE PHILADELPHIA TRUST

AND

INSURANCE COMPANY,

OFFICE AND HEAD-QUARTERS IN THE PHILADELPHIA BANK BUILDING, No. 62 CHESTNUT STREET.

FOR SAFE-KEEPING OF GOVERNMENT BONDS

and other SECURITIES, FAMILY PLATS, JEWELRY, and other VALUABLES, under special guarantee, at the lowest rates.

The Company also offer for Rent, at rates varying from \$10 to \$25 a year, the center holding the KEY, and SAFES IN THE BURGLAR-PROOF VAULTS, affording absolute SECURITY against FIRE, THEFT, BURGLARY, and ACCIDENT.

All business obligations, such as TRUSTS, GUARANTIES, RECEIPTS, ETC., will be undertaken and faithfully discharged.

All trust funds are kept

FROM YESTERDAY'S FIFTH EDITION.
FROM NEW YORK.

Annual Meeting of the Labor Reform League.

New York, May 9.—The Labor Reform League is holding its annual meeting to-day at Steinway Hall. The audience at the morning session consisted of about four hundred persons, chiefly laborers. Benjamin F. Sargent, of Boston, presided. A. M. Powell read letters from Hon. Charles Sumner regretting that he could not attend the meeting and recommending Americans to give up the war around San Domingo. The annual report dealt with the South, the Indian and Chinese question, and recorded the movement inaugurated by Julia Ward Howe for the promoting of peace by summoning a congress of women to London.

Wendell Phillips spoke nearly an hour, and chiefly dealt with Southern and labor question. He approved Mr. Sumner's San Domingo policy, and regretted the insult offered to him. There is still, he said, a war with the South. General Butler, unwarmed by gamblers and Rebel rings in New Orleans, executed Malford. Let General Grant lay a hand on the leaders in the South, men who count their acres by thousands and are instigators of assassinations—let the President follow Butler's plan, and you will never hear of Ku-klux again. (Applause.) Let the cowards of Carolina know that the President is terribly in earnest, and there will be an end of the Ku-klux.

In reply to a voice asking, "What about carpet-baggers?" he said, the South is ignorant, poor, and ruled by departing barbarism, yet they repel a Northerner who goes down with everything they want, brains and money, but they cunning. The Northerner remains to squeeze political power out of these pitiful slaves. (Laughter.) If the North has to take up arms again they will stop at no constitutional restrictions or State lines, but put the South under the heel of military despotism. On questions of labor he urged the Republicans to adopt the labor reform into their platform. He spoke of corruption in judges and city officials, and the legions of cowardly shysters who dip their hands into the private fortunes of the city and are teaching the men with bludgeons, and said the next time the Bowery boys have a riot they may take it into their heads not to hang negroes to lamp-posts, but to indulge in millionaires.

Burglary in Poughkeepsie.
POUGHKEEPSIE, May 9.—Last night William Ambrosio's jewelry store, at Peekskill, was entered by burglars, who robbed the safe of several thousand dollars worth of jewelry.

Recognition of Offenders under Singular Circumstances.
NEW YORK, May 9.—Edward Jackson, while testifying before the Court of General Sessions in a case of homicide yesterday, was recognized by Mr. Gustave S. Brugg, a juror, as a burglar, who, with two others, broke into his store on Broadway on the night of June 29, 1869. Jackson was arrested and committed for trial.

The Athletic-Eckford Base Ball Match.
NEW YORK, May 9.—The game between the Athletic and Eckford was called at 3:25, Ferguson, of the Mutuals, umpire.

First Innings—Eckford, 3; Athletic, 1.
Second Innings—Eckford, 0; Athletic, 0.
Third Innings—Eckford, 0; Athletic, 1.
Fourth Innings—Eckford, 0; Athletic, 0.
Fifth Innings—Eckford, 0; Athletic, 1.

FROM NEW ENGLAND.

Fire at Ludlow, Vt.
BOSTON, May 9.—Hammond's block in Ludlow, Vt., was burned yesterday. It was occupied as dwellings and stores. Most of the goods in the latter were saved.

NEWS SUMMARY.

City Affairs.

—The Twelfth School Section ask the Board of Education to reconsider the resolution which requires the teachers to be instructed in music. The school-house on Eleventh street, below Thompson, is named Daniel Webster. A resolution by Mr. Elkin limiting the school sessions in the afternoon from 2 to 4 o'clock was adopted. The resolution requesting the Legislature to provide for the appointment of a Superintendent of the Public Schools was adopted. The schools will be given a holiday next Monday.

—The average number of children in the Northern Home for Friendless Children during the year ending yesterday was 348, and since the organization of the institution 3000 have received its benefits. The receipts last year amounted to \$62,732.46, and the expenditures to \$59,836.80. In the evening the anniversary of the institution and the Associated Institute for Soldiers was celebrated in the M. E. Church, Broad and Arch streets. The exercises consisted of singing, recitations, reading of reports, etc.

—The following gentlemen were yesterday elected managers to serve for three years in the American Sunday-school Union:—Abraham Martin, Charles E. Lex, Henry J. Williams, Joseph Patterson, George W. Hill, Charles S. Wurts, M. D., W. H. Riddiman, John Wiest, W. A. Church, Samuel Ashhurst, M. D., David Thain, E. S. Jaffroy, New York. The meeting then adjourned.

Domestic Affairs.

—The Pennsylvania House of Representatives yesterday passed the Border County Claims bill.

—A great freshet existed yesterday in the Potomac river, between Harper's Ferry and Washington.

—A drove of five thousand horses are now being driven overland from California to Denver, Colorado.

—The contest between the Democratic factions of Baltimore, over the Mayoralty, is becoming very warm.

—The tax-payers of South Carolina met in convention at Columbia yesterday, to take action on the State finances.

—The excitement over the prospective fight between Mace and Coburn is growing intense in the vicinities of Buffalo and Erie.

—Another disgraceful riot occurred near Scranton yesterday, W. B. A. miners who continue on the strike assaulting the laborers who had resolved to take their vacant places in the mines.

Foreign Affairs.

—The elections in Lyons passed off quietly.

—General Cluseret demands an examination.

—The dispute between the Central Committee and the Commune has been healed.

—Fort d'Issy has been captured, and is now in the possession of the Versailles forces.

—The German General von Dar Tan demands the complete evacuation of Vincennes.

—One hundred and fifty Nationals were arrested on Sunday by the Prussians on the Seine.

—The Reichstag yesterday debated the bill for the incorporation of Alsace and Lorraine into the German Empire.

—The insurrection in Algeria defies the efforts of the authorities, and is spreading to all parts of the province.

—The Commune demands that the deputies from Paris to the Versailles Assembly shall resign immediately upon pain of outlawry or death.

A GREAT LAUNCH.

Successful Launching of a Monster Calisson for the East River Bridge of New York—Narrow Escape of Tug Boats.
The New York Post of Monday evening says: The second great calisson of the East River bridge, which is to unite New York to Brooklyn, was successfully launched from Webb's shipyard, at the foot of Sixth street, East river, at seventeen minutes before 12 o'clock this morning.

PREPARING FOR THE LAUNCH.

The calisson was erected on a foundation of fourteen rows of "blockings," or short timbers laid one upon another in the fashion of a cob-house. To prepare it for launching every other row of blockings was removed, and replaced by a sliding way.

The slides were composed of long timbers, the upper surface of which was coated by a composition of tallow and castile soap. In order to prevent this sticky substance from gluing the timbers and the bottom of the calisson together, the timbers were also covered by a coating of oil, and numerous o'clock holes were drilled in them, into which oil was poured.

The timbers composing the slides were eleven by twenty-two inches in diameter. Wedges were driven under the upper surface and the bottom of the calisson.

The calisson was built on an incline of seven feet in the one hundred and two feet of its length. Hence, when the wedges and the rows of blockings were knocked from under it, and its weight rested on the slippery surface of the sliding ways, it glided down them into the river.

In order that the calisson might float securely, it was provided with a false bottom, which will have to be removed before sinking it.

The tug Tebo was the nearest to the calisson, and as the latter drove the water before it in a huge mound, it seemed that the little tug would be drowne by the others and crushed like a shipstem. As it was, she was hurled forward and her bow was dashed between the Starbuck and the southern bulkhead, and beyond the starting of her bulwarks and the crushing of several small boats no great damage was done.

AN EXCITING SCENE.
As soon as the pilots of the other tugs saw the danger that threatened them, they rang the engine bells and were just able to start ahead in time to save themselves from being sunk or crushed. The police boat Seneca lay to about twenty yards distant from the false bottom, and perceiving the situation of affairs evidently before those on the tugs, Captain Todd shouted to them of their perilous position, and he gave the warning not an instant too soon.

ON THE CAISSON

the people seemed also to be greatly alarmed; and those who stood on the side nearest the vessel hastily retreated to a distant place. At first the calisson moved slowly, and then gradually increased the speed of the descent until just before the calisson reached a level in the water it seemed to those on boats in the East river that the water would pour in billows over her huge sides. In a trifle over a minute the launch was successfully made and all the danger over. Then a shout arose, and cheers were uttered from five thousand throats that the calisson was in the water, and that what but a minute before threatened to be a catastrophe was nothing but a terrifying, but excusable, scare.

AFTER THE LAUNCH.

the calisson was made fast by cables to the neighboring piers, as the ebb tide rendered it necessary to postpone its removal to the other side of the river. To-morrow morning it will be towed by six steam tugs to the foot of Noble street, Greenpoint, where it will be until removed to its final place of anchorage. Five o'clock, just before flood tide, is the hour assigned for starting. It is thought that the voyage will occupy about an hour and a half. The calisson draws thirteen feet of water, or about the same as the Brooklyn calisson.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

OFFICE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY, PHILADELPHIA, MAY 1, 1871.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.

Notice is hereby given to the Stockholders of this Company that they will have the privilege of subscribing for New Stock at par in the proportion of one share for every six as registered in their name, April 30, 1871.

Holders of less than six Shares will be entitled to subscribe for a full share, and those holding more than a multiple of six Shares will be entitled to an additional share.

Subscription will be received and the first installment of Fifty per centum will be payable between the 22d day of May and 22d day of June, 1871.

Second installment of Fifty per centum will be payable between the 22d day of November and 22d day of December, 1871. If Stockholders prefer, the whole amount can be paid at the time of subscription.

No subscription will be received after June 29, 1871.

THOMAS T. FIRTH, Treasurer.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY, TREASURER'S DEPARTMENT.

PHILADELPHIA, May 2, 1871.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of FIVE PER CENT. on the capital stock of the Company, clear of National and State taxes, payable in cash, on and after May 30, 1871.

Blank powers of attorney for collecting dividends can be had at the office of the company.

The office will be open at 8 A. M., and close at 3 P. M., from May 30 to June 2, for the payment of dividends, and after that date from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M.

THOMAS T. FIRTH, Treasurer.

THE JACOBS CREEK OIL COMPANY.

The annual meeting of the Stockholders of this Company, to elect Directors to serve for the ensuing year, will be held at the company's office, No. 224 S. DELAWARE AVENUE, on THURSDAY, May 18th, 1871, at 12 o'clock M.

F. D. HOWELL, Secretary.

BATCHLOR'S HAIR DYE—THIS SPLENDID

did Hair Dye is the best in the world, the only true and perfect Dye. Harmless—Reliable—Instantaneous—No disappointment—No ridiculous tints. "Does not contain Lead nor any Vitale Poison to injure the Hair or System." Invigorates the Hair and leaves it soft and beautiful. Black or Brown. Sold by all Druggists and dealers. Applied at the Factory, No. 16 BOND STREET, NEW YORK. (42 1/2 mfrs)

THE UNION FIRE EXTINGUISHER

COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA

Manufacture and sell the Improved Portable Fire Extinguisher. Always Reliable.

D. T. GAGE, General Agent

No. 115 MARKET ST., Philadelphia.

DR. F. R. THOMAS, No. 914 WALNUT ST., formerly operator at the Colton Dental Rooms, cures his entire practice by extracting teeth without pain, with fresh nitrous oxide gas. 11 1/2 m

JOUVIN'S KID GLOVE CLEANER restores soiled gloves equal to new. For sale by all druggists and fancy goods dealers. Price 25 cents per bottle. 11 1/2 m

DISPENSARY FOR SKIN DISEASES, No. 212 E. ELEVENTH STREET. Patients treated gratuitously at this institution daily at 11 o'clock. 1 1/2 m

CAMDEN AND AMBOY RAILROAD AND TRANSPORTATION COMPANY.

TRENTON, April 10, 1871.

NOTICE.—The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the CAMDEN AND AMBOY RAILROAD AND TRANSPORTATION COMPANY will be held at TRENTON, May 10, at 10 o'clock, M., at the Company's office, for the election of seven Directors to serve for the ensuing year.

SAMUEL J. BAYARD, Secretary C. and A. R. N. and T. Co.

419 E. NINTH STREET. 4 1/2 m

FINANCIAL.

JAY COOKE & CO.,

PHILADELPHIA, NEW YORK AND WASHINGTON.

JAY COOKE, McCULLOCH & CO.,

LONDON,

BANKERS

Dealers in Government Securities.

Special attention given to the Purchase and Sale of Bonds and Stocks on Commission, at the Board of Brokers in this and other cities.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS, COLLECTIONS MADE ON ALL POINTS, GOLD AND SILVER BOUGHT AND SOLD.

In connection with our London House we are now prepared to transact a general

FOREIGN EXCHANGE BUSINESS,

Including Purchase and Sale of Sterling Bills, and the issue of Commercial Credits and "Travelers' Circular Letters," available in any part of the world, and are thus enabled to receive GOLD ON DEPOSIT, and to allow four per cent. interest in currency thereon.

Having direct telegraphic communication with both our New York and Washington Offices, we can offer superior facilities to our customers.

RELIABLE RAILROAD BONDS FOR INVESTMENT.

Pamphlets and full information given at our office, 53 3/4 m

No. 114 S. THIRD STREET, Phila.

A RELIABLE

Safe Home Investment.

THE

Sunbury and Lewistown Railroad Company

7 PER CENT. GOLD

First Mortgage Bonds.

Interest Payable April and October, Free of State and United States Taxes.

We are now offering the balance of the loan of \$1,200,000, which is secured by a first and only lien on the entire property and franchises of the Company.

At 90 and the Accrued Interest Added.

The Road is now rapidly approaching completion, with a large trade in COAL, IRON, and LUMBER, in addition to the passenger travel awaiting the opening of this greatly needed enterprise. The local trade alone is sufficiently large to sustain the Road. We have no hesitation in recommending the Bonds as a CHEAP, RELIABLE, and SAFE INVESTMENT.

For pamphlets, with map and full information, apply to

WM. PAINTER & CO.,

BANKERS,

Dealers in Government Securities,

No. 36 South THIRD Street,

PHILADELPHIA.

INVESTMENT BONDS

PORTAGE LAKE AND LAKE SUPERIOR SHIP CANAL 100. Secured by first mortgage on the canal (now completed), and on real estate worth five times the amount of the mortgage.

KANSAS CITY, MISSOURI, 100.

DOUGLAS COUNTY, NEBRASKA (including Omaha), 100, and other choice Western county and city bonds, yielding good rates of interest.

ALLENTOWN CITY (PA.) SEVEN PER CENT. 80000. BONDS, free from taxes under the laws of the State, at par and interest.

For full particulars apply to

HOWARD DARLINGTON,

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Gold, Silver, and Government Bonds

At Closest Market Rates,

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Special attention given to COMMISSION ORDERS in New York and Philadelphia Stock Boards, etc. 1 1/2 m

JOHN S. RUSHTON & CO.,

BANKERS AND BROKERS,

GOLD AND COUPONS WANTED.

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BOUGHT AND SOLD.

No. 50 South THIRD Street,

PHILADELPHIA.

A SAFE HOME INVESTMENT.

Paying 7 Per Cent. Free from all Taxes.

The General Mortgage 20-Year Bonds of the West Chester and Philadelphia Railroad Company,

Bearing interest at 7 per cent. per annum, payable April 1 and October 1, free of all taxes.

We offer for sale a limited amount of the above-named bonds at 95 and interest.

Full information furnished on application to

E. W. CLARK & CO., Bankers,

No. 35 South THIRD Street.

5 1/2 m

FINANCIAL.

7-30 GOLD LOAN

OF THE

Northern Pacific Railroad.

Rapid Progress of the Work.

The building of the Northern Pacific Railroad (begun July last) is being pushed forward with great energy from both extremities of the line. Several thousand men are employed in Minnesota and on the Pacific coast. The grade is nearly completed the Pacific coast. From Lake Superior, trains are running over 130 miles of finished road, and tracking is rapidly progressing towards the eastern border of Dakota. Including the purchase of the St. Paul and Pacific Road, the Northern Pacific Company now has 413 miles of completed road, and by September next this will be increased to at least 500.

A GOOD INVESTMENT.—JAY COOKE & CO.

are now selling and unhesitatingly recommend, as a profitable and perfectly safe investment, the First Mortgage Land Grant Gold Bonds of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company. They have 30 years to run, bear seven and three-tenths per cent. gold interest (more than 8 per cent. currency), and are secured by first and only mortgage on the ENTIRE ROAD AND ITS EQUIPMENTS, and also, as fast as the Road is completed, on

23,000 ACRES OF LAND to every mile of track, or 600 Acres for each \$1000 of bond. They are exempt from United States Tax; Principal and Interest are payable in Gold; Denominations:—Coupons, \$100 to \$1000; Registered, \$100 to \$10,000.

LANDS FOR THE FINANCIALS.—Between 7-30's are at all times receivable at TEN PER CENT. ABOVE PAR, in exchange for the Company's Lands, at their lowest market value, thus realizing a handsome profit, and INTEREST-BEARING LAND WARRANTS.

SINKING FUND.—The proceeds of all sales of Lands are required to be devoted to the repurchase and cancellation of the First Mortgage Bonds of the Company. The Land Grant of the Road exceeds Fifty Million Acres. This immense Sinking Fund will undoubtedly enable the principle of the Company's bonded debt before it falls due. With their ample security and high rate of interest, there is no investment accessible to the people which is more PROFITABLE OR SAFE.

EXCHANGING U. S. FIVE-TWENTIES.

The success of the New Government 5 Per Cent. Bonds will compel the early surrender of United States 6 per cents. Many holders of Five-Twenties are now exchanging them for Northern Pacific Seven-Thirties, EXPRESS CHARGES on Money or Bonds received, and on Seven-Thirties sent in return, will be paid by the FINANCIALS.—A full information, maps, pamphlets, etc., can be obtained on application at any agency, or from the undersigned.

FOR SALE BY

JAY COOKE & CO.,

Philadelphia, New York, Washington,

FINANCIAL AGENTS NORTHERN PACIFIC R.R. CO.

By BANKS and BANKERS generally throughout the country.

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WILLIAM C. MORGAN & CO., No. 23 S. Third street.

BOWEN & FOX, No. 13 Merchants' Exchange.

WILLIAM F. CARMER, No. 313 1/2 Walnut street.

W. H. SHELMEIDINE, No. 10 S. Third street.

MEGARY & PALE, No. 12 S. Third street.

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Evening Telegraph

PUBLISHED EVERY AFTERNOON

(SUNDAYS EXCEPTED).

AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH BUILDING,
No. 108 S. THIRD STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.

The Price is three cents per copy (double sheet), or eighteen cents per week, payable to the carrier by whom served. The subscription price by mail is Nine Dollars per annum, or One Dollar and Fifty Cents for two months, invariably in advance for the time ordered.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 10, 1871.

THE EARLIEST REGULAR EDITION OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH goes to press at 1 1/2 o'clock, and the subsequent regular editions at 3 1/2, 5 1/2, and 7 1/2. Whenever there is important news of the complications in Europe, extra editions will be issued after this hour, and before the regular time for the early edition.

THE COAL TROUBLES.

CONTRARY to the expectation cherished a few weeks ago, that the coal troubles would all be over by the 1st of May, or very soon after that time, the long strike has been lengthened, many collieries remain idle, and, worst of all, new deeds of violence have been perpetrated. While several causes for these disgraceful and dangerous manifestations may be given, one controlling reason, which grows plainly and painfully apparent, is to be found in the inability or indisposition of the authorities to enforce the laws, and to guarantee, in the coal regions, to those who are disposed to labor, the sacred right of pursuing their labors without molestation. The dominance of mob-law, ruffianism, and riotous violence keeps the collieries idle to-day, deadens the hum of peaceful industry, bankrupts merchants, ruins the owners of coal mines, embarrasses railway companies, makes purchasers of coal pay extortionate prices, and threatens to destroy forever many of the markets for one of the most important products of the State. Stripped of all disguises and extraneous complications, the prolongation of the strike and of inaction is due to the success of the miners' league in driving and frightening away from work starving men, who, in the absence of such threats, would at this moment be mining as much coal as the coal markets require; and the persistence in such a clear act of wrong-doing is largely if not solely due to demagogism and dereliction of duty on the part of John W. Guary, Governor of Pennsylvania. Inasmuch as he received the votes of some of the miners at the last gubernatorial election, and as he is vain enough to hope that they will support him hereafter for the Presidency, he has trifled with their outbreak, and so conducted himself in the various phases of the long-continued turmoil that the miners believe the Governor to be practically their supporter in the present controversy; and this belief has emboldened them to persist in a system which is quite as bad and wicked in its influence upon the coal regions as Ku-Kluxism is in its application to the negroes and Unionists of the South. The whole State was surprised at the tone of the Governor's proclamation at the time the troubles reached their climax in Scranton some weeks ago; and as the disposition manifested in that document to deal tenderly with the rioters has since been followed by similar indications of executive feeling, it is not at all surprising that the war against peaceful industry has been steadily maintained by the Governor's pets. The whole State and all interests suffer deeply from this condition of things, and it behooves all good citizens to seek for a remedy. If the Governor himself is not dead to all sense of justice and propriety, even his dull brain should be impressed with the reflection that infinitely more votes are to be lost than gained by tampering with murderous rioters. If he wants to run as a candidate for the Presidency, he should be made to understand that the weakest plank he can put into his platform is the policy of encouraging one set of laborers to prevent, by threats, blows, and murderous assaults, another set of laborers from earning their daily bread; and that no abetter, silder, and sympathizer of leagued foes of industry can ever secure the support of any considerable body of the citizens of Pennsylvania for any office. If the Governor cannot be inspired, by a multitude of appeals, with a true sense of duty, the Legislature should seriously consider, in an emergency like that now existing, the propriety of impeaching him. It is high time that the sacred right to work on the soil of Pennsylvania should be vindicated, and if the Executive ignorantly or wilfully persists in interposing obstacles to its vindication, the constitutional remedy should be invoked to depose him.

THE PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

THE law of August, 1870, by which the selection of a site for the public buildings was left to the votes of the citizens of Philadelphia, gave general satisfaction, for it was thought by all fair-minded men to be the most proper way of definitely settling a controversy that had been prolonged for years without any good results. If the persons who desired the public buildings to be located upon either Independence or Washington Square were displeased with the law, they took good care to keep their displeasure to themselves, and set to work with great ardor to convince the voters of Philadelphia of the advantages of their favorite site and the disadvantages of the one they opposed. Nothing was left undone to prejudice the public against the project for the erection of the buildings upon Penn Square, and especially against the supposed plan of the commission to place them upon the intersection. Everybody recollects the "coffin" posters, hand-bills, and advertisements by means of which the voters of Philadelphia were to be frightened into voting for Washington Square, for fear that the open ground at Broad and Market street would be filled in with a solid mass of

masonry. These and the advertisements which sought to convince the public that the most terrible consequences would follow the election of the Penn Square site cost a great deal of money, which was not contributed solely by public-spirited citizens anxious only for the public welfare, but they were paid for by men who have since paid out a great deal of cash for the purpose of defeating the wishes of the people as expressed at the election. The result of the election is well known. The Penn Square site was chosen by a majority of 18,800, the vote in favor of it being 51,625 to 32,825 in favor of Washington Square. Had the Washington Square party been honest this would have settled the matter, but instead of submitting, the anti-Penn Squareites commenced a fresh agitation, and they have succeeded in getting through the Senate a bill abolishing the Building Commission. No charges against the commission have been substantiated, and it is impossible for any impartial person, who has followed the controversy step by step, not to understand that the present performances of the anti-Penn Square ring are for the purpose of setting aside by legislative action a clearly-expressed verdict of the people. Great stress is laid upon the 30,000 signatures to the petition that has been presented to the Legislature, but our Senators and Representatives should bear in mind the 51,625 votes that were cast the other way last October, and then calculate whether they can afford to brave the indignation that will be excited against them if they attempt to make the election void. The Senate has betrayed the people of this city, but are the Philadelphia members of the House willing to face their constituents at the end of the session by endorsing its action at the bidding of a clique of property-holders who are endeavoring to serve their own ends at the expense of the public interests?

ONE of the signs of the times was the debate in the British House of Commons yesterday on a motion for the disestablishment of the English Church. The motion appears to have been ably supported by several speakers, and the principal objection urged against it was that it was untimely. Its defeat was a matter of course; but that such a motion should be introduced at all, and that it should be debated in the spirit it was, is certainly significant. No one in this country, and probably but few persons in England, doubt but that there will be a severance of Church and State in England before many years; and as the course of events is rapid in these times, it may occur sooner than the most sanguine expect. The disestablishment of the English Church would be a revolutionary measure that would materially affect the very foundations of English society, and it would bring about changes of the most vital influence to the nation. The interests involved are immense, and it is impossible not to believe that the changes brought about would introduce others affecting the whole system of government and social organization. It is well, therefore, that such a measure should be considered carefully, for this is one of the cases when to make haste slowly is the better rule. If there is to be a social and political revolution in England, thoughtful men on this side of the Atlantic would wish to see it accomplished by degrees and without violence; and those who are most ready to admit the abstract justice of the proposition submitted yesterday in the British House of Commons, would have been least pleased to have seen it carried.

CHECK.—A despatch from Harrisburg tells us that Henry C. Lea was one of those who addressed the committee of the Legislature in favor of abolishing the Building Commission, the burden of his argument being that the city was over-taxed already, and the power of the commission too unlimited.

WE hope the members of the Committee on Municipal Corporations distinctly understand that this same Mr. Lea was the head and front of the committee which raised money to carry the vote in favor of Washington Square, so that the buildings might be erected near his real estate by this very commission, notwithstanding the over-taxed condition of the city of Philadelphia. One of the editors of the Public Ledger was also a member of this committee, and we presume a subscriber to the fund.

Does any man doubt that if Washington Square had been selected these people would have been the loudest endorsers of the Building Commissioners? And yet they all belong to that high-toned class of citizens who preach morality and fair-dealing to those whom they believe to be ignorant, corrupt, and vicious. Fie! Fie!

OBITUARY.

Prince Henri de la Tour d'Auvergne. A cable telegram announces the death of Prince Henri de la Tour d'Auvergne, one of the most distinguished statesmen of France. He belonged to one of the most illustrious families of the old noblesse, dating back to Alfred, who was created Count of Auvergne by Charles the Simple, King of France, in the latter part of the ninth century. Many members of the family, whose genealogical history is a very interesting one, have been famous in court and camp, and the whole line has held a prominent place in French history for nearly a thousand years.

Prince Henri Godfrey Bernard Alphonse, whose death is announced, was the head of one of the principal branches of the family, that of Lauraguais, into which the house of Auvergne has merged, and was known by the title of the Prince de la Tour d'Auvergne-Lauraguais. He was born at Paris on the 23d of October, 1823, and early in life entered upon a diplomatic career, serving under Louis Philippe, the Presidency of Louis Napoleon, and the Second Empire, taking the oath of fidelity to four different Governments, and always continuing to be in an important position. At the time of the coup d'etat, he was a young man of twenty-nine, who had been thoroughly schooled in diplomacy by connection with the Department of Foreign Affairs under Louis Philippe and under the Republic. He at once gave in his adhesion to the Empire, and thus secured the favor of Napoleon, by whom he was soon appointed a Senator of France.

Although he continued to take an active part in political affairs, he held no special diplomatic position under the Empire previous to 1863. On

the 13th of October of that year, however, he was appointed Ambassador Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the Court of St. James, and in the December following arrived in London, and presented his credentials. This position he continued to hold until July 18, 1869, when he was called by the Emperor to the head of a new ministry as Minister of Foreign Affairs. The Cabinet which he then formed was intended as a compromise with the advocates of liberal government, and its policy was based on the famous Senatus Consultum of September of that year. The Liberal faction, however, continued their assaults on the Government, and toward the close of the year the Emperor was obliged to dismiss the ministry and make an attempt at responsible government, with M. Emile Ollivier at the head of the Cabinet, and Count Napoleon Daru as Minister of Foreign Affairs. In May, 1870, he accepted the position of Ambassador to the Austrian court, but a severe attack of the small-pox kept him from his new post for some time.

The quick succession of disasters which followed the declaration of war against Prussia in July last led to the overthrow of the Ollivier Ministry, and the formation by the Empress Regent Eugene of a reactionary government, with strong Bonapartist tendencies, under the leadership of the Count de Palikao, whose ministry, announced on the 10th of August, included the Prince as Minister of Foreign Affairs, a position which he did not assume, however, until the 19th. The surrender of the Emperor at Sedan, on the 2d of September, brought down the Palikao Ministry, and with its fall and the proclamation of Gambetta's republic, the Prince retired from public life.

The Prince was a man of much ability, and had the reputation of being a high-toned gentleman, of unimpeachable personal integrity. He was admirably qualified by his finesse and reserve of character for a diplomatic career, but his family relationships and traditions, and the vacillation which he had displayed in swearing fealty to so many different governments, totally unfitted him for the delicate position in which he was placed in the summer of 1869. A man of more decided principles might possibly have stood his ground on the Senatus Consultum of September, and averted the miserable failure of an attempt at responsible government under Ollivier. His subsequent failure in the summer of 1870 was a matter of course, as the fall of the Empire necessarily swept away all vestiges of imperialism. The Prince, in August, 1851, married Emile Celeste de Montault des Isles, by whom he had one child, a boy, born in June, 1852. His wife died at Florence on the 8th of March, 1857, and he did not marry again.

NOTICES.

THE FINEST, Largest, and Cheapest Stock of Spring and Summer Clothing ever offered in any American Establishment is now being sold at our Buildings, S. E. corner Market and Sixth streets. In every department we have the Richest Goods, the Best Styles, and the Greatest Variety, and the Prices are Lower than ever before. The Boys and Children have been especially cared for, and parents will wish to make early selections from our stock. W. W. WALKER & BROWN, POPULAR CLOTHING HOUSE, OAK HALL, S. E. COR. SIXTH AND MARKET STREETS.

CLOTHING.

COMPLETE SPRING OUTFIT.

For Man and Boy. &
For Street or House.
For Business or Pleasure.
For Home or Abroad.
For the Wayside or the Farm.
For the Shop or the Factory.
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For Full Dress or Repose.
For Wedding or Tea Parties.
For Sunday or Week Day.
For the Lowest Amount of Cash.
Always Ready!
Always to Fit!
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Come and look at the Clothes of
ROCKHILL & WILSON,
GREAT BROWN HALL,
603 and 605 CHESTNUT STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.

HABILLEMENTS
No. 324 CHESTNUT ST.
HARLES STOKES & CO.
UNDER THE
CONTINENTAL
HOTEL
PHILADELPHIA, PA.

A NEW LOT OF
DARK and LIGHT MIXTURES
IN
Scotch and English
Check and Striped
GOODS,
FOR BUSINESS,
TRAVELLING, and
MORNING SUITS,
Looking when Cut and Trimmed Stylishly,
VERY ELEGANT.

WESTON & BROTHER,
TAILORS,
S. W. Corner NINTH and ARCH Sts.,
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A full assortment now in store
OF THE CHOICEST NOVELTIES OF
THE SEASON
FOR GENTLEMEN'S WEAR.

A SUPERIOR GARMENT AT A REASONABLE PRICE.
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WANTED—THREE YOUNG LADIES ARE desirous of obtaining situations either in a Photographic Gallery or Copying Office. Best of references. Address "Q. L.," Evening Telegraph Office, 524

DECIDED BARGAINS.

HOMER, COLLADAY & CO.,

Nos. 1412 and 1414 CHESTNUT Street,

ARE NOW CLOSING OUT

A GREAT VARIETY OF GOODS OF THEIR
SPRING IMPORTATIONS.

Chene Lenos of Suits, only 18c.; worth 37 1-2.

Double-fold Buff Mohairs, for Suits, 25c.; worth 45.

Handsome Pure Mohair Lenos, very desirable for Suits, 40c.; worth 62.

Plain Colored Glacina, very handsome, for Summer Suits, only 45c., very cheap.

Chintz Color Imported Jaconet Lawns, 18c.

French Silk and Wool Pongees, 75c.; worth \$1'00.

Very Handsome Case of Berlinese Cloth in Tea Rose Shades, 50 cents.

PIANOS.

STEINWAY & SONS'

GRAND SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANOS.

Special attention is called to their

PATENT UPRIGHT PIANOS.

CHARLES BLASUIS.

Warerooms, No. 1006 CHESTNUT Street, Philadelphia. 4 13 tfp

SCHOMACKER & CO.,

GRAND SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANOS.

Special attention is called to our Upright Pianos.

They possess the highest improvements of any instruments made, and are unrivalled for tone and durability.

Also, sole Agents for the celebrated

BURDETT ORGAN.

SCHOMACKER & CO.,

No. 1108 CHESTNUT Street.

PIANOS AND ORGANS.

GEO. STECK & CO.'S

BRADBURY'S, BAINES' BROS.,

AND MASON AND HAMLIN'S CABINET ORGANS.

GOULD & FISCHER,

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PAPER HANGINGS.

NAGLE,

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AND

EWING,

Paper Hangings,

No. 1210 CHESTNUT St.,

PHILADELPHIA.

SOAP.

SOAP! SOAP!! SOAP!!!

PATENT PERFUMED DETERGENT.

PATENT PERFUMED DETERGENT.

PATENT PERFUMED DETERGENT.

This is the best and most economical LAUNDRY SOAP in the United States. For house-cleaning, and washing Flannel or Woolen Goods, it has no equal. It is sold by all grocers, and manufactured only by

McKEONE, VAN HAAGEN & CO.,

8 15 wfm 1m Philadelphia and New York.

WE OFFER ANOTHER LOT OF

Worked Shoes and Cushions

Commenced and Pattern ready—A Bargain.

One lot of Shoes, 75 cents.

One lot of Shoes, \$1.

Handsome Black Gimp.

Black and Colored Buttons.

Black and Colored Silk Fringes.

Pearl and Ivory Buttons.

Coal Loops. 4 25 wfm 1m 1p

RAPSON'S,

N. W. Corner EIGHTH and CHERRY Sts.

STRIFE.

SPECTACLES.

MICROSCOPES, TELESCOPES, THERMOMETERS, MATHEMATICAL, SURVEYING, PHILOSOPHICAL AND DRAWING INSTRUMENTS.

AT REDUCED PRICES.

JAMES W. QUEEN & CO.,

130 mwf 1p No. 924 CHESTNUT Street, Phila.

TRIMMINGS, PATTERNS, ETC.

Wm. Mencke & Brother,

No. 804 ARCH St.

JUST RECEIVED, A NEW IMPORTATION OF

Berlin Worsted Embroideries.

SLIPPERS 50 cents and upwards; CUSHIONS,

STRIPES, ELEGANT BEAD SCREENS, TOWEL

RACKS, Etc. Etc.

Boudier's Paris Kid Gloves.

THE FINEST GLOVE MADE.

Victoria Kid Gloves, \$1 Per Pair.

The best \$1 Glove in the market.

LACES, GIMPS, ORNAMENTS, ETC.

WM. MENCKE & BROTHER,

No. 804 ARCH Street,

PHILADELPHIA

WATCHES, JEWELRY, ETC.

HENRY HARPER,

No. 722 CHESTNUT Street,

A NEW STOCK AT LOW PRICES OF

WATCHES,

OPERA AND VEST CHAINS,

FINE JEWELRY,

SILVER BRIDAL PRESENTS,

Rogers', Silver-Plated Spoons, Forks, Tea

Sets, Castors, Ice Pitchers, Etc.

4 19 1m 1p

BAILEY & CO

JEWELLERS,

CHESTNUT and TWELFTH Sts.,

Invite attention to their wedding outfits o

STERLING SILVER

Of which they have nineteen patterns, all of the

finest quality, and at lowest prices.

5 1 wmf 1p

ART GALLERY.

Now on Exhibition,

Mr. Fenimore's Paintings,

AND OTHER IMPORTANT WORKS,

From Philadelphia and New York Artists,

TO BE SOLD AT PUBLIC SALE,

At Scott's New Gallery,

No. 1129 CHESTNUT STREET,

THURSDAY EVENING, May 11.

NOW OPEN FOR EXHIBITION WITH CATALOGUES.

SALE POSITIVELY WITHOUT RESERVE.

UMBRELLAS, ETC.

UMBRELLAS, PARASOLS,

AND

SUN UMBRELLAS.

JOSEPH FUSSELL, Manufacturer,

Nos. 2 and 4 North Fourth Street.

4 21 faw 1m PHILADELPHIA.

HOSIERY.

BALBRIGGAN HOSIERY.

SUMMER IMPORTATION

NOW OPEN.

SHARPLESS & SON

Respectfully solicit the attention of their customers for this additional department of their business.

SHARPLESS & SON.

CHESTNUT and EIGHTH Sts.,

56 mwf 1p PHILADELPHIA.

DRY GOODS.

CRENADINES,

Twisted Silk Crenadines.

Lupin's 8-4 and 3-4 Black

Hernani.

Lupin's 8-4 White Hernani.

Figured Crenadines in all

Qualities.

JOHN W. THOMAS & CO.,

Nos. 405 and 407 N. SECOND Street,

3 22 wfm 1p PHILADELPHIA.

727 CHESTNUT STREET.

IMMENSE CLEARING SALE OF 727

SPRING AND SUMMER

DRESS GOODS AT RETAIL

FOR LESS THAN AT OTHER PRICES.

DRESS GOODS AT 25c., WERE 40c.

DRESS GOODS AT 37 1/2c., WERE 50c.

DRESS GOODS AT 50c., WERE 75c.

DRESS GOODS AT 75c., WERE \$1.

DRESS GOODS AT \$1, WERE \$1 25.

BLACK SILKS

AT \$1.75, WERE \$2.

DEVoured BY SHARKS.

Tragic Death of a Murderer.

Recently a man named Grant committed a murder at Demara, W. I., whence he escaped to Halifax, N. S., where he was arrested and put on board a vessel to be returned to Demara for trial. On arriving in sight of his destination the prisoner jumped overboard, and was immediately seized and devoured by sharks. The Halifax *Citizen* gives the following particulars:—"On the passage, although closely watched, he on one occasion obtained possession of a knife, with which he attempted to open his cabin window in the night; but the attempt was discovered and frustrated. The morning of the arrival, when the vessel was within four miles of the lightship, he feigned an excuse to go on deck. Mr. Joseph sent Christian with him, and gave the officer strict injunctions to keep a firm hold of him. From the testimony of the seaman Christian it seems to have endeavored faithfully to fulfill his instructions, but was thrown off his guard by a sudden request from Grant that he would do him a trifling service, and relaxed his hold for a moment, when Grant, with a yell of exultation, instantly leaped overboard. The vessel was put about as quickly as possible, but to no purpose, for the lookout man soon cried, 'Shark's got him,' and pointed to the spot where he had seen Grant disappear, and where the water was tinged with blood. The vessel continued to sail around the spot for an hour, without discovering any other trace of the miserable man."

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC.

The City Amusements.

AT THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC the splendors of *The Black Crook* will only be visible for nine nights more, as the building has been engaged for other purposes. This spectacle has achieved a brilliant success from the fact that no pains or expense has been spared to make it as complete and elegant as possible. It is not a mere revival of the entertainment given under the title of *The Black Crook* in the winter of 1865-66, but a new and improved version of the same. The scenery, costumes, and accessories are new, and are far superior to anything ever seen here before. Independently of the magnificent scenic attractions, a great variety of amusing features are introduced, and with the fine ballet troupe, the grotesque performances of the Matillons, the funny capers of the skaters, and other incidents, there is abundant entertainment provided. The great transformation scene is a marvel of beauty, and is itself worth the price of admission to behold.

AT THE CHESNUT the comedy of *Saratoga*, which continues to enjoy in a remarkable degree the favor of the public, will be repeated this evening. Last night, and on Monday the house was crowded, and the piece was applauded in the heartiest manner. We record the success of this play with great pleasure, for while it does not fulfill all the conditions of a true American comedy, it is a step in the right direction, and it proves that the public are prepared to patronize American plays, and especially plays representative of contemporary American life, if they are well written. Mr. Howard is undoubtedly capable of better things than *Saratoga*, but he has possibly been wise in endeavoring to produce a successful piece at his first attempt rather than, by aiming too high, to overshoot the mark. *Saratoga* is abundantly entertaining, and it looks as if it were likely to run a long time in this city as it did in New York, where it was the great hit of the season.

AT THE WALNUT the drama of *East Lynne* will be represented this evening with Mrs. Bowers as "Lady Isabel" and "Madame Vine." AT THE ARCH Mr. John Brougham will this evening personate "Corydon Foxglove," in his new comedy of *Flies in the Web*. The performance will conclude with the farce of *A Thumping Legacy*.

AT THE AMERICAN a variety of attractions, including the Japanese troupe of acrobats and jugglers, will be presented this evening.

AT THE MUSEUM, Ninth and Arch streets, a madame performance of *Uncle Tom's Cabin* will be given to-day.

This evening, Mr. Robert McWade will personate "Rip Van Winkle."

Case of Rev. C. E. Cheney.

The following remarks upon Mr. Cheney's recent letter to the *Episcopalian* appear in the *Chicago Times* of April 27:—

The Rev. Charles Edward Cheney may be the most conscientious of all living divines; nevertheless, as an ecclesiastical lawyer, he is one of the worst possible descriptions. His recent letter, defending his refusal to recognize the ecclesiastical authority of his own Church, is a model of the most barbaresque sophistry that ever proceeded from one who insists upon squaring the government of the world to his own peculiar notions of logic. It is a perfect profusion of scrupulous wiles to the constitution, words, rubrics, and all other laws of the Episcopal Church. Mr. Cheney assumes that, for himself, in his ministerial relation to the Church, he is the authorized interpreter and judge of the meaning and intent of those laws, and that he is to abide by and obey the ecclesiastical authority of the Church, no further than the decisions of that authority coincide with his own understanding of the law. This is the whole ground of his defense. This is his whole argument, reduced to a single point. Upon this ground alone he finds the "logical result" to be that the whole proceeding of the ecclesiastical tribunal which found him guilty of violating the ecclesiastical law is null and void.

It is as if a defendant convicted in one of the civil courts for some violation of the statute law should say:—"That which the court decided to be the law, I do not conscientiously decide to be the law; what, then, inevitably follows but the logical result is that the whole proceeding against me is null and void?"

The *Times* can hardly suppose that ecclesiastical institutions rest upon a basis so unsubstantial as Mr. Cheney's logic would imply. In that case, every minister of the Gospel would be the supreme head of his own church. Every deacon would be his own presbyter, and every presbyter his own bishop. And every layman, upon the same reasoning (or, rather, unreasoning), would be his own ecclesiastical superior. Every member of a religious organization would be his own judge and court of final jurisdiction upon every question of ecclesiastical law that could arise; for the decision of any tribunal which should be adverse to his own understanding of the law and evidence would, "as a logical result," be null and void.

The object of every court—ecclesiastical as well as civil—is twofold. It is, first, to declare what the law is; next, it is to render judgment upon the law as declared. If the power of the right to determine what the law is belongs to the party accused, it would be a self-evident absurdity to place the power of giving judgment elsewhere. The two are inseparable, in the nature of things. If Mr. Cheney is the competent authority to declare what the ecclesiastical law is, or is not, then Mr. Cheney is correct in assuming to decide that the proceeding of the ecclesiastical tribunal is null and void. But if the ecclesiastical tribunals of the Church are the authorized power to declare what the ecclesiastical law is (and the Supreme Court of the State has so decided), then Mr. Cheney stands clearly in the wrong, and the reasoning of his letter to the *Philadelphia Episcopalian* is sheer nonsense.

The small-pox, which still ravages London, destroyed 25,061 lives from 1840 to 1870 in England.

One of the old Boston geographers stated that the only brass mine in the United States was in Connecticut.

"I thought you told me, doctor, that Smith's fever had gone off?" "Oh, yes; but it and Smith went off together."

In Toronto all the restaurants, saloons, billiard-rooms, etc., are closed on Saturday night at 7 o'clock, by municipal orders.

A Hibernian Senator, speaking of suicides, said:—"The only way to stop it is to make it a capital offense, punishable with death."

A Chattanooga soda fountain is composed of a nail keg and a wooden faucet.

The *Magnolia Flower* is an Arkansas newspaper which, its editor says, does not make a scent.

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HELMBOLD'S

Catawba Grape Pill.

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CITY ITEMS.

THOSE WHO DESIRE A BRILLIANT COMPLEXION should beware of cheap patent pills, or other cathartics containing calomel and mercury. Use Nature's remedy, HELMBOLD'S FLUID EXTRACT SASSAPARILLA AND HELMBOLD'S CATAWBA GRAPE PILLS. Component parts—Fluid Extract Rhubarb and Fluid Extract Grape Juice. For Liver Complaints, Jaundice, Bilious Affections, Dyspepsia, Sick or Nervous Headache, Constipation, etc., the Pills are unequalled.

VERMINE is composed of the best vegetable ingredients the dispensary of nature furnishes. Their juices are extracted in a way which preserves their undiminished medical properties, making it one of the greatest cleansers of the blood that is or can be put together. It extends its influence into every part of the human organism; commencing from the foundation, correcting diseased action and restoring vital powers, creating a healthy formation and purification of the blood, driving out disease, and leaving Nature to perform its allotted part.

YOUNG LADIES, BEWARE! of the injurious effects of Cathartics and Purgatives, containing mercury, calomel, and other detestable drugs. In a short time they enervate and destroy the system as well as the complexion. If you would have a fresh, healthy, and youthful appearance, use HELMBOLD'S FLUID EXTRACT SASSAPARILLA and HELMBOLD'S CATAWBA GRAPE PILLS. They are purely vegetable; a pleasant purgative, and cause neither nausea or griping pains.

MR. WILLIAM W. CASSIDY, the Jeweller at No. 9 South Second street, has one of the largest and most attractive stocks of all kinds of Jewellery and Silverware in the city. He has also on hand a fine assortment of the American Western Wares. Those who purchase at this store at the present time are certain to get the worth of their money.

TO INSURE HEALTH AND PROPER DIGESTION you should use HELMBOLD'S CATAWBA GRAPE PILLS. They are composed of Fluid Extract Rhubarb and Fluid Extract Catawba Grape Juice. They excite digestion, nourish and invigorate the system, and purge out all the humors that grow and rankle in the blood. HELMBOLD'S SASSAPARILLA makes New, Fresh, and Healthy Blood, and Beautifies the Complexion.

A. S. HAMILTON'S STANDARD SEWING MACHINE OFFICE, No. 700 CHESTNUT STREET. Howe's, Grover & Baker's, Folio's, and other first-class machines sold \$10 per month and to rent.

THERE IS NO ARTICLE IN MATERIA-MEDICA which supercedes Castor Oil, Magnesia, or Salts equal to HELMBOLD'S CATAWBA GRAPE PILLS for purging from the system all superfluous and without matter. For Biliousness, Constipation, Sick or Nervous Headache, etc., they are unequalled, as they cause neither nausea or griping pains; after which purify and make New Blood by using HELMBOLD'S SASSAPARILLA.

SALE OF ELEGANT FURNITURE.—The stock of elegant Cabinet Furniture manufactured by M. Degither, No. 1309 Chestnut street, will be sold at public sale by T. Birch & Son, auctioneers, on to-morrow (Thursday) morning, at 10 o'clock. The furniture is all of superior workmanship, and will be sold without reserve, as Mr. Degither has decided to withdraw from business.

FOR OYSTERS always, "FRESH, FAT, AND INVITING," Stewed, Steamed, Roasted, Fried, and Raw, go to Leach's, northeast corner Ninth and Chestnut. Half peck steamed oysters, 25 cents.

A BLESSING TO MOTHERS.—MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP, for all diseases with which children are afflicted, is a safe and certain remedy.

VERMINE is composed of Roots, Barks, and Herbs. It is very pleasant to take; every child likes it.

IN THE SPRING AND SUMMER MONTHS the system should be thoroughly purged, and nothing is so acceptable to the Stomach as HELMBOLD'S CATAWBA GRAPE PILLS, after which use HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT SASSAPARILLA. They invigorate the system, and can be taken by Children with perfect safety.

BURNETT'S COOKING EXTRACTS the best.

THERE IS NOT SUCH A RELIABLE PURGATIVE known as HELMBOLD'S CATAWBA GRAPE PILLS. They are safe, pleasant, and efficacious, and cause neither nausea or griping pains. HELMBOLD'S SASSAPARILLA, the great Blood Purifier.

VERMINE is sold by all druggists.

BURNETT'S COLOGNE the best made in America.

DIED.

ERREN.—On the evening of the 4th instant, REBECCA, relict of the late Henry Erren. The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Wednesday, the 10th instant, at 3 o'clock P. M., without further notice, from her late residence, S. W. corner Twelfth and Vine streets.

FLANAGAN.—On Monday, 8th instant, after a short illness, of scarlet fever, JAMES M., Jr., son of Stephen and Amanda M. Flanagan. The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his parents, No. 364 West Third street, on Saturday (Friday), the 12th instant, at 2 P. M., without further notice.

GARRIGUES.—On the evening of 9th instant, JAMES R. GARRIGUES, in the 72d year of his age. Due notice of the funeral will be given.

HAMILTON.—On the 10th instant, WILLIAM HAMILTON, Actuary of the Franklin Institute, in the 51st year of his age. Due notice of the funeral will be given.

MORRIS.—On the 9th instant, STEPHEN MORRIS, in the 56th year of his age. The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, 130th Lane, Germantown, on Saturday afternoon, 12th instant, at 3 o'clock. Interment at South Laurel Hill.

PENNEL.—At Chester, Pa., on Third day (Tuesday), the 9th instant, SALLIE A., daughter of Edmund Pennell. The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her parents, No. 364 West Third street, on Saturday day (Friday), the 12th instant, at 2 P. M., without further notice.

WARNER.—On the 9th instant, EDWARD T. WARNER, in the 66th year of his age. The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral on Saturday, 12th instant, to leave his late residence, No. 903 Delaware avenue, Wilmington, Del., at 2 P. M. Services to be held at the house at 2 P. M.

CLOTHING.

FINE READY-MADE

CLOTHING,

COMBINING STYLE, DURABILITY AND EXCELLENCE OF WORKMANSHIP.

Jones'

ONE-PRICE

ESTABLISHMENT,

604 Market Street.

GEO. W. NIEMANN.

Handsome Garments made to order at the shortest notice. 413 smw 17

SPECIAL NOTICES.

For additional Special Notices see Public Pages.

REV. JAMES W. DALE, D. D., WILL preach in the Lecture-room of the WEST SPRUCE STREET CHURCH this evening at 8 o'clock.

CURTIN OIL COMPANY, OFFICE, NO. 215 1/2 WALNUT STREET, ROOM 11.

PHILADELPHIA, May 1, 1876. The annual meeting of stockholders of this company, and election of Directors for the ensuing year, will be held at this office, on THURSDAY, May 11, 1876, at 12 o'clock, noon.

M. B. KELLY, Secretary.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

H. M. DALY'S WHISKY WAREHOUSES, Nos. 272 S. FRONT STREET and 129 DOCK ST. IMMENSE STOCK OF THE BEST BRANDS IN ORIGINAL BARRELS.

Among which may be found the celebrated "Golden Wedding," Bourbon of ancient date; Wheat and Rye Whiskies, all pure from manufacturers (in original packages), including those well-known distillers, THOMAS MOORE & SON, JOSEPH S. FINCH & CO., and THOMAS MOORE. The attention of the trade is requested to test these Whiskies, at market rates. 14 smw 17

A SINGLE TRIAL WILL CONVINCE THE most skeptical of the efficacy of HELMBOLD'S GRAPE PILLS in Sick or Nervous Headache, Jaundice, Indigestion, Constipation, Dyspepsia, Biliousness, Liver Complaints, General Debility, etc. No nausea, no griping pains, but mild, pleasant, and safe in operation. Children take them with impunity. They are the best and most reliable. HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT SASSAPARILLA creates new, fresh, and healthy blood, beautifies the complexion, and imparts a youthful appearance, dispelling Pimples, Blisters, Moth Patches, and all eruptions of the skin. 5 smw 17

NATATORIUM

AND PHYSICAL INSTITUTE.

BROAD STREET, BELOW WALNUT.

SWIMMING SCHOOL FOR BOTH SEXES AND ALL AGES.

Open daily from 5 A. M. till 10 P. M. The only systematic and successful Swimming-school in the United States.

TEMPERATURE, TEMPERATURE.

TEMPERATURE OF WATER.

ALWAYS THE SAME—"SUMMER HEAT."

The most timid persons taught to swim in from SIX TO TEN LESSONS.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—The deduction of 20 per cent. on clubs of ten or over on season swimming tickets will be continued until May 20.

Send or address for the new Illustrated Circular. 5 smw 17

THIS IS THE SEASON OF THE YEAR

when life system should be thoroughly purged of the humors which create disease. There is no purgative or cathartic so mild and efficacious as HELMBOLD'S GRAPE PILLS. They cause neither nausea or griping pains—as is the case with the ordinary cheap patent pills of the day—most of which are composed of calomel or mercury, and are prepared by inexperienced persons. After thoroughly purging the system use HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT SASSAPARILLA, the Great Purifier, and they will insure a new life, new blood, and renewed vigor. Try them. 53 whitw 17

OFFICE CATAWBA RAILROAD COMPANY, No. 424 WALNUT STREET.

PHILADELPHIA, May 8, 1876.

The Board of Directors of the CATAWBA RAILROAD COMPANY has declared a Dividend of THREE AND ONE HALF PER CENT., on account of the Dividends to be paid the preferred Stockholders, payable on and after MONDAY, the 22d instant, to those persons in whose names the stock stands at the close of the transfer books.

The transfer books of the preferred stock will be closed on TUESDAY, the 16th, and reopened on MONDAY, the 22d instant. W. L. GILROY, Treasurer.

ALL POWDERS AND OUTWARD APPLICATIONS close up the pores of the skin, rendering it harsh, coarse, and lumpy, and in a short time destroy the complexion. If you would have a Fresh, Healthy, and Youthful appearance, purge the system thoroughly with HELMBOLD'S GRAPE PILLS, and use HELMBOLD'S SASSAPARILLA, which beautifies the complexion. Beware of those cheap patent pills, catenals prepared by inexperienced persons, vended in wooden boxes—most of which contain either calomel, mercury, or other deleterious drugs. 53 whitw 17

MORRIS CANAL AND BANKING COMPANY.

The Stockholders are requested to call at the Office of LEWIS COOPER, No. 11 PHILADELPHIA EXCHANGE, without delay, and give their assent to the lease of the canal to the Lehigh Valley Railroad Company. 53 4t

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT SASSAPARILLA

is the Great Blood Purifier; thoroughly cleanses and renovates the entire system, and readily enters into the circulation of the blood, after purging with HELMBOLD'S GRAPE PILLS, the foul humors that have accumulated in the system for years. Both are carefully prepared according to the rules of Pharmacy and Chemistry, and are thoroughly reliable. A test of 20 years has proved this. Try them. 53 whitw 17

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE CATAWBA RIVER AND SPRING CREEK OIL COMPANY will be held at Horticultural Hall, on WEDNESDAY EVENING, the 24th instant, at 8 o'clock P. M. 53 10t

IF YOU DESIRE A MILD, PLEASANT, safe, and agreeable Cathartic, which will cleanse the system of griping pains, use Nature's remedy, HELMBOLD'S GRAPE PILLS. They are purely vegetable; their component parts being Calomel, "Grape Juice and Fluid Extract Rhubarb." Should you desire a brilliant complexion, youthful appearance, new life, new fresh blood and renewed vigor, use HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT SASSAPARILLA. 53 whitw 17

FINE BOOTS AND SHOES FOR GENTLEMEN. Made on improved lasts. Beauty, Comfort, Durability. BARTLETT AND BARTLETT, 220 1/2 No. 33 South SIXTH STREET, above Chestnut.

IF YOU WOULD HAVE NEW LIFE, NEW BLOOD, and renewed vigor, use HELMBOLD'S GRAPE PILLS. Purify the Blood and Beautify the Complexion by the use of HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT SASSAPARILLA. They are no cheap patent medicines, but thoroughly Pharmaceutical, and are not equalled by any English or French preparation. 53 whitw 17

THE BEST COAL.

ISAAC K. WRIGHT & SON,

No. 194 South SECOND STREET.

YARDS—Corner EIGHTH and MASTER STS. and

Wm's! No. 619 SWANSON ST. above Queen.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

NOW READY.

CALLIRHOE.

From the French of MAURICE SAND, son of

George Sand. Translated by S. A. Da Ponte.

Pp. 326. 12mo. fine cloth, \$1.75.

MEMOIR OF COUNT RUMFORD.

One vol. royal 8vo; pp. 480, with illustrations.

Fine cloth. Price \$5. Sold by all Booksellers.

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Publishers, Booksellers, and Stationers,

Nos. 519 and 521 MARKET STREET,

59 twit PHILADELPHIA.

FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF SAFES.

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FIRE-PROOF

ALWAYS DRY,

BURGLAR-PROOF

721 CHESTNUT STREET.

SAFES

FOURTH EDITION

GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC.

Annual Convention at Boston.

Internal Revenue Statistics.

Later from Europe.

The Franco-German Treaty.

It is Definitely Settled.

FROM EUROPE.

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

Exclusively to The Evening Telegraph.

The Franco-German Treaty.

FRANKFORT-ON-MAIN, May 10.—A definitive treaty of peace between France and Germany was signed at two o'clock this afternoon.

AND
No. 27 NORTH WATER STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.
ALEXANDER G. CATTER. ELIJAH CATTER.

AUCTION SALES

M. THOMAS & SONS, AUCTIONEERS; NO. 109 and 141 S. FOURTH Street.

Extensive Sale at the Auction Rooms.

SUPERIOR HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, PIANOS,
Mirrors, Fire-proof Safes, Bookcases, Office Pa-
ntry, Hair Matresses, Feather Beds, China
Glassware, Refrigerators, Chandeliers, Stoves,
Fine Velvet, Brussels, and other Carpets, Mattings,
Etc. Etc.

On Thursday Morning,
May 11, at 9 o'clock, about 900 lots superior House-
hold Furniture, comprising a general assortment.
Also, 2 superior rosewood 7-octave piano-forte
made by Steck.
Also, 2 superior fire and burglar-proof safe, made
by Little.
Also, 2 superior fire-proof safes, made by Farrel
Herring and J. Watson & Son. (S 2 2)

DOORS, BLINDS, SHUTTERS, AND SASH—
TWO BUILDERS AND OTHERS.

On Thursday,
May 11, at 12 o'clock noon, a large assortment
doors, shutters, blinds, and sash, warranted to
made from seasoned lumber. (S 2 2)

ELEGANT DIAMOND JEWELRY, JURGENSEN
WATCHES, ETC. ETC.
On Thursday Next,
May 11, at 1 o'clock, at the Auction Rooms, a
choice collection of brilliant diamond rings and other

MR. T. J. WEXLEY'S sale of all his finished pictures, to which will be added a very important picture by THOS. HILL, "De Doone Falls," Canada; "THE IRONSIDES, HALTFOOT, and SASSAC," and "NORTH BAY," Smith's works, and "THE BAY," Sommers', N. H. and other works, to Mr. Moran, and others. All on exhibition for one week, with catalogues.

SPECIAL SALE OF NEW HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,
On Friday Morning,

19th inst., at 10 o'clock, at 1125 Chestnut street, will be sold by auction, at the new French Furniture, comprising Parlor Suits in plush, tape and hair cloth; Spanish Lounges and Chairs; brary, Dining-room and Chamber Furniture, &c., &c. SILVER-PLATED CRISTAL GLASS, &c. &c. Also, an invoice of the above goods, all wanted.

SALE OF MODERN PAINTINGS, On Friday evening, 13th inst., at 7 o'clock, a collection of Pictures by celebrated artists, before 5 10 12

THOMAS BIRCH & SON, AUCTIONEERS
COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 1110 CHESNUT STREET; rear entrance No. 1117 Sanson street.

Sale at No. 1569 Chestnut street.
SALE OF A STOCK OF ELEGANT CABIN FURNITURE,
Manufactured by M. Degnigher,

May 11, at 10 o'clock, at the water-rooms of M. glather, No. 1309 Chesnut street, we will commence the sale of the entire stock of elegant par-chamber, dining-room, and library cabinet.

ELEGANT NEW AND RECON- HAND HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE—Large and small Carpets; large Gilt and Walnut Framed Glasses; four Rosewood Photo-Orestes; Meyer and others; Cedar Matt-proof Chests; voice of Solid Silver Spoons, Ladles, Forks, Knives, silver plated Platters; Stewards, Gold and Straw Matresses; Office and Library Tables and Chairs; Engraving; China, Glassware, etc.

On Friday Morning,
At 10 o'clock
No. 1140 Chestnut street.

nut street, will be sold a very large assortment of elegant new and second-hand furniture, comprising twelve parlor suits of the latest styles, upholstered in the best manner, and covered with plush, tapestry, and hair cloth; fifteen walnut and oak

chamber suits, a portion of which are from our best cabinet makers, and are of the newest styles; eight mantle and pier glasses; solid
ver, etc. Also,
at 12 1/2 o'clock, will be sold an invoice of solid
spoons, forks, ladles, etc.
Also,
2 mantle mirrors, plates \$2x56.
1 mantle mirror, plate 74x54.
1 mantle mirror, plate 72x50.
1 mantle mirror, plate 68x50.
1 mantle mirror, plate 60x58.
1 mantle mirror, plate 50x36.
1 pier mirror, plate 16x26.
Also, in case of 3 windows; 4 roses
plates, each with proof chests.
Also, at 1 o'clock, will be sold 4 rosewood pi
be mirrors and 6 proof-proof chests.
WM. MCARTH UPHOLSTERER & SUNDRIES
at 1 o'clock will be sold a large quantity of

which can be converted as follows:—Sofa and
 die, as rocking-chair, single beds'ead and crib,
 double bedstead. 5 10

DUNING DUNBROOK & CO. AUCTIONEERS

**BANK ST. 122 AND 124 MARKET STREET, CORNER
BUNK STREET. Successors to John B. Myers & Co.**

**LARGE SALE OF BRITISH, FRENCH, GERMAN
AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS.**
On Thursday Morning,
May 11, at 10 o'clock, on four months' credit. 2

SPECIAL SALE OF 2000 DOZEN GLOVES
Included in our sale of Tuesday,
May 11, a full assortment of colored and w
gloves suitable for the parade. 5

**STOCK OF FASHIONABLE AND SEASONABLE
READY-MADE CLOTHING,**
comprising the entire stock of Samuel Hunt
clothing business,
On Friday Morning,
May 19, at 10 o'clock, on four months' credit. 1

ALSO,

SALE OF CARPETINGS, OIL CLOTHS, 500 R
WHITE AND RED CHECK CANTON M

On Friday Morning,
May 12, at 11 o'clock, on four mo
credit. 50

Bankrupt Sale on Four Months' Credit,
SPECIAL AND PEREMPTORY SALE OF
ENTIRE STOCK OF WATSON & DEYOUNG
to be sold
On Friday Morning,
May 12, on four months' credit, at their
No. 623 Market street, by order of assignee in
ruptcy. 50

SALE OF 1000 CASES BOOTS, SHOES, TRAI
LING BAGS, HATS, ETC.
On Tuesday Morning,
May 16, at 10 o'clock, on four months' credit. 50

LARGE SALE OF FRENCH AND OTHER EU
PEAN DRY GOODS.

May 17, at 10 o'clock, on four months' credit.

BY BARRITT & CO., AUCTIONEERS
CASH AUCTION HOUSE,

No. 230 MARKET Street, corner of Bank Street,
cash advanced on consignments without
charge. 11

LIPPINCOTT, SON & CO., AUCTIONEER,
Nos. 321 MARKET and 519 CHURCH Street.

CONCRETE HALL AUCTION ROOMS, No.
CHESNUT Street.

T. A. MUELLER, AUCTIONEER.
Particular attention given to sales of household
furniture at dwellings.

Public sales of furniture at the Auction Room
No. 1219 Chestnut street, every Monday and T.
day.

For particulars see "Public Ledger."
N. K.—A superior class of furniture at private

HENRY MOLTEN, AUCTIONEER
BY HENRY MOLTEN & CO.,
Salesroom, Nos. 21 and 23 MERCER Street.

REGULAR TRADE SALE
OF
FUR AND WOOL HATS,
AND GENTS' READY-MADE SUITS

LADIES' AND GENTS' HATS,
STRAW, FELT, AND VELVET GOODS,
Every THURSDAY during the season.
Cash advances made on consignments with
additional charges.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

PROSPERITY.

The New P. E. Church of the Messiah.—The Protestant Episcopal Church of the Messiah, Broad and Federal streets, is just completed, the corner-stone having been laid only six months since. It is a fine specimen of the plan, which is Gothic. The building is eighty feet deep and fifty feet wide; ceiling sixty feet wide; material, Trenton brown stone. The decorations and windows, by I. & J. Gibson, are superb. Several of the windows are memorial, one to Bishop Potter, one to Rev. A. J. Parvin, by the scholars of St. Paul's, Cheltenham; one to George B. Ruse, by his children; one to Robert Ralston Brinkhurst, by his children; and one from friends of the rector, from Lake George, New York. The church windows, and that of the gable, are offerings from the Sunday-school of the Church of the Messiah. The gas fixtures are chased, and suited to the architecture of the building; they were made by Cornelius & Son. The chancel furniture, of walnut, the built-in organ, including furniture, cost about \$15,000, and will seat four hundred. This organization will not be two years old until July next, and with the earnest efforts of both the rector, Rev. George Brinkhurst, and his people, the work has been crowned with success. It is one of the most flourishing churches in the city, and stands in a growing neighborhood. It will be opened next Sunday morning by the Rt. Rev. Bishop Stevens, who will also deliver the consecration sermon at 10 o'clock, sermon by the Rev. Dr. Newton; evening service at 7½, sermon by the Rev. Dr. Riddler. The choir of the Church of the Evangelists will have charge of the music in the afternoon, and the St. Stephen's Church the evening. A collection will be made at each service.

A THIEVING WOMAN.—On Monday night a woman went to Chestnut Hill in the 12 o'clock train. She went to the house of David Stevens, and asked if a certain man lived there. She was told that he did not, that he had moved away. She then said that she was looking for a man, and inquired whether she could get shelter over night. She was allowed to stay, and took breakfast there yesterday morning. She started for the 8:10 train to the city in the morning, and after she had left, the man who was looking for her was missing. She immediately suspected the woman of stealing them, and informed her husband, who went to the train. The woman, upon being taken to the police, was released, and returned to her home. This was agreed to by Mr. Stevens, who recovered the earrings and allowed the woman to depart. It was afterwards discovered that she had also taken some underclothing from the house, and a warrant has been taken out for her arrest. She is an old offender.

AN OCEAN YACHT.—Franklin Osgood, Esq., Commodore of the New York Yacht Club, has had constructed at Chester a magnificent ocean yacht. She is designed to cross the Atlantic to participate in the great International yacht race, has been chartered by the Commodore, and will carry 14,000 square feet of canvas. Her cabins and state-rooms are fitted up in elegant style. The Commodore's private apartment, 10 by 14 feet, is supplied with a large bed, and on board capacity of holding 1400 gallons of water. Her sailing master is Nelson Comstock, one of the crew of the yacht America, on her first race across the Atlantic. He will be assisted by N. Olson, an experienced New York yachtsman. The crew will be composed of men shipped at this port. She will sail from her moorings, at the foot of Market street, Camden, in the course of two weeks, for New York, and thence across the Atlantic. It is estimated her cost will reach \$60,000.

DEATH OF STEPHEN MORRIS.—Yesterday, at twenty-five minutes past 1 o'clock, at his country residence, on School-house lane, Germantown, Stephen Morris died after a lingering sickness from pneumonia. He was in his thirty-sixth year, and was at the time of his decease, and for about a year past, a member of the firm of Morris, Tasker & Company. He was an active business man, and by a devoted attention to his pursuit attained a competence as well as the admiration and esteem of his fellow-citizens. He occupied at different periods the positions of director of the Girard Bank and manager of one of our city passenger lines. Three times he had been to Europe upon the business of the firm of which he was a member. He leaves a wife and three children. The funeral will take place on Friday at 3 P. M., the interment being in South Laurel Hill Cemetery.

DR. HELMBOLD'S NEW DRUG STORE.—Dr. H. T. Helmbold, this evening open his new drug store under the Continental Hotel. The ornamentation of this store is most beautiful, including in elegance, taste and excellence of judgment any establishment of the kind in this city. The store is situated in the new building, rivaling in beauty the famous New York stores of the Doctor—the one under the Metropolitan Hotel, and the other under the Gilsey House. Our readers are already aware of the magnificent style in which these two establishments are fitted up, but we can assure them that the store under the Continental will be in no way inferior to them in point of beauty. The new store is fully stocked with all the materials for an extensive retail drug trade, and also with an extensive variety of fancy soaps, perfumery, etc.

BURGERS AND HORSE-THIEVES.—On Monday night last the house of the toll-gate keeper at the intersection of the Wissahickon and Reading pikes was entered by burglars and robbed of \$30 in cash, which loss he did not discover until he awoke in the morning. Another robbery, committed by the same party, was committed at the stable of Alexander Huston, on the Warrington road. The thieves stole a horse and carriage valued at \$400. They were afterwards seen going down Township line road about 2 o'clock yesterday morning. They were seen by the police, but no suspicion was attached to their movements.

MILITARY AFFAIRS.—The 1st Brigade, General Banks commanding, will drill to-morrow (Thursday) afternoon in East Fairmount Park, near Millin Lane Station, on the Reading Railroad. These time-honored organizations, the City Troop, Washington Grays, and National Guards, will participate. A special train for the accommodation of the military will leave the depot at Thirteenth and Callowhill streets at 3 P. M. To this will be attached cars for the benefit of citizens desiring to witness the drill. Fare for the round trip by special train, fifteen cents.

ABSCONDED WITH HIS EMPLOYER'S MONEY.—Henry Wilson was in the employ of Wm. H. Richardson, whose umbrella establishment is at No. 523 Market street. Yesterday afternoon he was given \$810 to deposit in one of the banks to the credit of Mr. Richardson, and since his departure on this errand has not been seen, his absence justifying the suspicion that he was not proof against temptation, and had absconded with the funds. The detectives are on his track.

A SERIOUS OFFENSE.—William Mallwine, a huckster in coal, which he sells by the bucketful, yesterday afternoon went into the house of a woman, in Green street, below Fourth, and disposed of some of the black diamonds. While in the house he, it is alleged, attempted to commit an outrageous assault upon the woman. He was arrested, and Alderman Cabill has held him in \$1000 bail for a further hearing.

RECKLESS.—John Irwin, for reckless driving at New Market and Green streets, was arrested by Policeman Ingraham yesterday afternoon, taken before Alderman Becker, and held by that magistrate in \$600 bail.

BUTTER.—John Reck, alias "Whitey," stole a tub of butter at Eighth and Spring Garden streets at five o'clock this morning. He was arrested, and Alderman Toland held him in \$1000 bail.

STONE-FIGHTING.—Several boys who were engaged in stone-fighting at Eighth and Pine streets were arrested yesterday afternoon. Alderman Morrow bound over the riotous youngsters.

EPISCOPALIAN.

Eighty-sixth Annual Convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church of the Diocese of Pennsylvania—The Proceedings Yesterday Afternoon and To-day.

Yesterday afternoon at 5 o'clock, in St. Andrew's Church, on Eighth street, near Spruce, the eighty-sixth annual convention of the P. E. Church of this diocese assembled. Prayer was read by Rev. Charles E. McIlvaine, rector of St. John's Church, Norristown, and the Rev. E. A. Hoffmann, D. D., rector of St. Mark's Church, in this city. In the absence of the bishop, Rev. John A. Childs, D. D., opened the business proceedings by calling the roll. 119 delegates answered to their names. Rev. Dr. Howe took the chair during the absence of the Bishop. Rev. Dr. Childs and Professor Booth were respectively re-elected secretary and assistant secretary.

The Rev. Dr. Childs announced that it was the desire of the Bishop that the services on the succeeding day should be thus divided:—Morning prayer at 9 o'clock, holy communion at 10½ o'clock. He also stated that the Bishop hoped on that occasion to be present and deliver the episcopal charge to the convention.

On motion of the Rev. Mr. Appleton, the reception of the report of the Board of Missions was ordered, and the special order of the day for 10 A. M. on Thursday, provided that the elections were previously concluded.

On motion, it was resolved that the convention should hold two sessions daily, from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M., and from 7 P. M. to 9 P. M. The convention, resuming its session, was opened by the Rev. Dr. Newton; evening service at 7½, sermon by the Rev. Dr. Riddler. The choir of the Church of the Evangelists will have charge of the music in the afternoon, and the St. Stephen's Church the evening. A collection will be made at each service.

THE PROCEEDINGS THIS MORNING.—The clerical and lay delegates assembled at nine o'clock this morning in St. Andrew's Church, in pursuance of the resolution passed yesterday.

Morning prayer was read by the Rev. Dr. P. M. Childs, rector of St. James' Church, and the Rev. N. Barrows, rector of St. James' Church, Mansfield.

At half-past ten o'clock, according to announcement, the celebration of the Holy Communion took place. The Right Reverend the Bishop of the Diocese not having yet sufficiently recovered from his indisposition was unable to be present. The service was conducted by the Rev. M. A. DeW. Howe, Rev. Dr. Buckner, Rev. J. T. Carpenter, and the Rev. Mr. Fogarty.

Rev. Dr. Howe announced that the Bishop had appointed 12 o'clock to-morrow as the hour for the reading of his charge—by himself if he be well enough to do so; if not, by some one appointed to fulfill the duties of the Bishop.

The proceeds of the offertory would be devoted to the Board of Missions. After the singing of the 25th hymn, the clergy proceeded with the Communion service. The consecrated elements were distributed to a large number of communicants.

After the administration of the sacrament the convention reorganized for business. The secretaries called the roll of clergy and of lay deputies, when a number of members not present yesterday responded to their names.

The address of the Bishop was then read, together with his annual report, by the Rev. Leighton Coleman, rector of St. Mark's Church, Mauch Chunk.

The Bishop, in the introduction to the report, welcomes the clergy and lay deputies to their seats in the eighty-seventh annual convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the diocese of Pennsylvania.

The report then gives a detailed account of the Episcopal acts during the year, of which the following is a summary:—Services, 204; confirmations, 127; number of persons confirmed, 127; addresses delivered, 131; corner-stones laid, 4; churches consecrated, 6; candidates ordained to the diaconate, 10; candidates ordained to the priesthood, 10.

The report also contains lists of candidates for orders, of clergymen received from and transferred to other dioceses, and of the clerical changes that have taken place during the year.

The Bishop, in continuation, alludes to the delicate nature of the responsibilities imposed upon him by his office. It is not, he thinks, to be expected that his views and opinions should at all times meet the approbation of all classes of people in the Protestant Episcopal Church; but in the endeavor to discharge his duty conscientiously, he feels warranted in looking for that regard which the nature of his office demands.

Reference is made to the death of Judge Conyngham, and to that of the Rev. Harrison Lambdin, of Germantown, the only clergymen of the diocese who have died during the year.

A proposition is presented that the city missionary work be placed under the care of a board of clergymen and laymen.

The formation of the new diocese, to be composed of all that part of the present Diocese of Pennsylvania which lay outside of the city of Philadelphia, Philadelphia, Delaware, Chester, Montgomery, and Bucks, is alluded to in connection with the fact that such action will be completed before the assembling of the convention of 1872. The Bishop expresses a hearty concurrence in the division of the diocese, and his belief that under a judicious episcopal administration, the growth and expansion of the new diocese, must become apparent to all. He also makes appropriate reference to his past associations with the members of the proposed new diocese. In conclusion he urges both clergy and laity to labor together in the cause of the gospel as dear brethren in Christ.

On the conclusion of the reading of the Bishop's address resolutions were adopted as follows:—A resolution of condolence on the death of Judge Conyngham.

A resolution regarding that portion of the Bishop's address relating to City Missions to be referred to a special committee who are to report to the present convention.

A resolution requiring that portion of the address relating to the new diocese of the diocese to be referred to a special committee.

A resolution of thanks to Bishop Lee, of Delaware, for episcopal services during the illness of the Bishop of this diocese was passed, the sum of \$200 being ordered to be paid to Bishop Lee for his services and charged to the Episcopal fund.

The report of the Standing Committee was presented and read.

The committee report that during the year they have acquired the election of the Assistant Bishop of Maryland, and of Bishop Clarkson, missionary bishop of Nebraska. The names of those recommended for the office of priest and deacon during the year were also reported.

The committee have given permission to several churches to create mortgages, and pay off indebtedness, and to all such churches as have been created by all Saints Church, Paradise, Pa. St. Clement's Church, Philadelphia, and Trinity Church, Easton. Permission has been asked to form St. Stephen's Church, Philadelphia, and the committee directed that no church building be erected within five squares of an existing church. Permission has been given to the rector of St. Timothy's Church, and to take possession of the church building on Reed street, below Eighth, from which a congregation had been ejected by a civil court.

The Bishop's charge was made the special order for 12 o'clock to-morrow morning.

DAS FRIEDENSTAG.—The Preparations for the Jubilee. Our German citizens are now earnestly engaged in preparing for the Festival, paying more particular attention to the parade, which is to come off on Monday next. The wine-dealers will turn out in a body, having in their midst a wagon carrying the jolly Bacchus, another with a minstrel band, and another loaded with men under a canopy of evergreens, and about fifty men in line.

A large number of gentlemen have agreed to appear as hussars, in green uniform. The Sons of Erin are turning out with a force of 400, 50 of whom will be on horseback, and a number will be garbed in antique German attire. The American Buttonhole and Overseaming Sewing Machine Company will have in line 12 decorated wagons and a band. The tannery of J. M. Hummel will be represented by 60 men and a number of fest-wagons. Large delegations of citizens from Delaware and Frankford have signified their intention of participating. The Schomacker Piano Company will turn out 65 men, 1 wagon with 6 horses, and a music corps. The Kreuznachener Sengenbund will turn out with thirty "Uhlans," 18 horse wagon, 8 horse and 84 horse wagons, with a force of 280 men, headed by Ritter's Mozart band. The shoemakers will have out 1000 men. The Schutzen will appear with 300 men.

RESUMPTION.

Two Collieries Belonging to Philadelphia Operators Resume Work—The Terms of the Agreement.

The following is a transcript of the agreement recently made between two firms of Philadelphia coal operators and their miners, under which their collieries, the Hazel Dell and Continental, in Columbia county, resume operations:—

This agreement, made the eighth day of May, A. D. one thousand eight hundred and seventy-one, between Robert Lowell & Co., of the "Hazel Dell" Colliery, and Gossell & Anderson, of the "Continental" Colliery, in the county of Columbia and State of Pennsylvania, of the first part, and Robert Anderson, John J. Miller, James Tappan, and James Barrett, of the second part, on behalf of the hands employed at the "Hazel Dell" and "Continental" Collieries, witnesses that the said parties of the first part, in consideration of the covenant on the part of the second part hereinafter contained, doth covenant and agree to and with the said party of the second part and to their heirs, assigns, and assigns, to break-downs at the collieries, and want of means of transportation.

The party of the first part agrees to pay the following wages for the balance of the year, viz.:—Outside laborers ten (10) dollars per week; inside laborers eleven (11) dollars per week; miners, by a day's work, thirteen (13) dollars per week, and by a week's work, eighty (80) dollars; upon the prices paid under the three (3) dollars rate of the basis of 1869, and also agree to work the said collieries at the said wages, subject only to stoppages and unavoidable causes, such as break-downs at the collieries, and want of means of transportation.

And the said party of the second part, in behalf of their constituents, in consideration of the covenant on the part of the first part, doth covenant and agree to and with the said party of the first part that they will resume and continue to work with a sufficient number of hands to the satisfaction of the first part, for the balance of this year (to December 31, 1871). The party of the second part further agrees that if any dispute arises between the first part and the second part, the workmen or hands employed, the settlement of the difficulty shall be left to a committee of arbitration of four men, two of whom shall be chosen by the first part, and two by the party of the second part, and, if necessary, said committee of arbitration shall choose an umpire, and in case any workman is discharged, and said arbitrator decides in his favor, he shall be reinstated, and his wages shall be restored to him, and he shall be paid for the time he was idle, and the workmen will stop or suspend work before any investigation of the wrongs, as alleged, is fully made, and the workman so discharged, he shall not be returned to his work or paid his wages during such investigation pending.

OBITUARY.

Death of William Hamilton, the Actuary of the Franklin Institute.

William Hamilton, the Actuary of the Franklin Institute, and who has during his entire life been intimately identified with the cause of science in Philadelphia, died this morning, at 4 o'clock, in his boarding-house, No. 923 Chestnut street.

Mr. Hamilton was born in this city in February, 1791, and was consequently at the time of his death in the eighty-first year of his age. For over forty years he has been connected with the Franklin Institute. He became a member of that institution in his infancy, and in fact was one of the prime movers in its organization. Since that time his labors were unceasing. He attended to all the large concerns of the Institute, made visits to other cities of the Union on scientific matters, and was instrumental in getting up exhibitions, etc. Having given his whole attention to this work, he was, consequently, thoroughly familiar with the details of the Institute, and the society loses a valuable helper in his death.

The cause of death is attributed to debility arising from old age. Mr. Hamilton performed his duties up to within ten days ago, when he was obliged to take to his bed. He was ailing, however, for the past six months.

A FRAUD.

A Thief in the Character of a Glazier—The Result of a Search Warrant.

A thief named Isaac Jacobs was before Alderman Kerr at the Central Station to-day, at 1 o'clock, on the charge of larceny of silverware, committed at the house of Nathan H. Wood, No. 2205 Chestnut street, in the month of March last.

The testimony in the case showed that the accused at that time went to Mr. Wood's residence and represented that he was a glazier, and was engaged to put in several panes of glass. Some time after it was discovered that sixteen silver spoons, six forks, and a number of other articles, had been taken from the house of Nathan H. Wood. The police were called, and the accused was arrested. He was held in \$800 bail to answer.

THE COAL TONNAGE OF THE PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD AND BRANCHES FOR THE WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, MAY 6, 1871, WAS AS FOLLOWS:—

	Total for Week.	Same week last year.	Increase and Decrease.
Passing over Main Line and Lehigh Valley Branch—			
Shipped Westward by Canal	19,088 1/2	20,243 1/2	410 1/2 lbs.
Shipped Westward by Rail	5,971 1/2	6,238 1/2	267 1/2 lbs.
Shipped Westward by Canal and Rail	8,124 1/2	7,718 1/2	4,068 lbs.
Shipped Eastward by Canal and Rail	1,330 1/2	277 1/2	377 1/2 lbs.
Shipped Eastward by Canal	2,000 1/2	1,800 1/2	200 1/2 lbs.
Shipped Eastward by Rail	3,283 1/2	4,383 1/2	1,100 1/2 lbs.
Shipped Eastward by Canal and Rail	39,033 1/2	39,644 1/2	430 1/2 lbs.
Shipped Eastward by Canal	16,190 1/2	9,840 1/2	6,350 1/2 lbs.
Shipped Eastward by Rail	5,822 1/2	4,867 1/2	955 1/2 lbs.
Shipped Eastward by Canal and Rail	22,012 1/2	14,707 1/2	7,305 1/2 lbs.
Total for week	68,220 1/2	53,118 1/2	6,102 1/2 lbs.
Previously to last year	1,185 1/2	1,205 1/2	20 1/2 lbs.
Total to date	1,185 1/2	1,205 1/2	20 1/2 lbs.

SLIGHT FIRES.—The drug store of J. F. Hilary, at the N. E. corner of Seventeenth and Market streets, was slightly damaged by fire this morning.

The dwelling of Mr. Dempsey, No. 1232 Howard street, this morning also received trifling damages from fire.

A pot of tar in a shop at Swanson and Queen streets, below Second, was kindled a fire, which was extinguished without much difficulty or loss.

TROWN FROM A WAGON.—Captain Dean, aged fifty years, while driving at Swanson and Christian streets, was thrown from his wagon by means of his horse having become frightened by a loud explosion.

A SMASHER.—Patrick Toner was arrested at Thirteenth and Race streets last night in a beastly state of intoxication. He was locked up in the cell at the station-house. Later in the night he smashed the windows and attempted to break out, but all of which Alderman Jones held him in \$600 bail.

CAUGHT IN THE ACT.—Policeman McCullough arrested last night in a tavern, at Seventh and South streets, one Martin Neve, who was there attempting to bargain for a glass of whiskey a cape and cloak, which he acknowledged he had stolen. Martin is under bonds by Alderman Bonnell for a further hearing.

A SERIOUS CHARGE.—A man named George Berger was arrested at Sixth and Cresson streets last night for enticing a little girl up an alley in that vicinity. Several boys heard the screams of the child, and notified a policeman. Alderman Goddard held the accused in \$1000 bail.

A THIEVING BOY.—A boy named James Kelly, aged seventeen years, was before Alderman Heins yesterday on the charge of robbing the cash drawer of a store at No. 187 West Dauphin street. Kelly was held in \$600 bail.

THIRD EDITION.

MATTERS AT WASHINGTON.

The Extra Senate Session.

The Southern Outrages Committee.

More Coal Mining Outrages.

Murder of Three Miners.

The Coburn - Mace Contest.

The Battle Ground Located.

N. Y. Female Suffrage Convention.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Reassembling of the Senate.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.—WASHINGTON, May 10.—A quorum of Senators was present this morning, when the Senate was called to order by Vice President Colfax.

Rev. Dr. Newman, Chaplain of the Senate, in a prayer invoked the Divine blessing upon the labors of the commission, and expressed the hope that there might be continued peace between England and America.

The proclamation of the President convening the Senate in extra session was then read, after which Mr. Anthony offered a resolution appointing a committee to wait on the President and inform him that the Senate was ready to receive any communication he had to make.

The Senate then took a recess till 1 o'clock. It is expected that

The Treaty will be at once Communicated.—The sentiment of the Senate is against considering the treaty in open session. It is not improbable, however, that the full text of the treaty will be made public.

A majority of the Senators here seem to be in favor of the treaty, and it is not thought the session will last over two weeks.

The Visit of the 5th Maryland Regiment.—The Maryland 5th Regiment, which arrived this morning, gave a military salute to President Grant as they passed the northern portico of the Executive Mansion. Their appearance and soldierly movements were much admired. They afterwards visited Mount Vernon.

Disturbed Visitors at the Senate.—WASHINGTON, May 10.—Among the visitors on the morning of the 10th inst. were ex-Senator Harris of New York, and Reverdy Johnson, late Minister to England.

Condition of Mr. Corcoran.—W. W. Corcoran is no better to-day than yesterday. Dr. Miller remained with him all night.

The Committee on Southern Outrages.—The four of the sub-committee of twenty-one heretofore appointed to examine into alleged Southern outrages came together this morning. These four are Senators, Mr. Pool, and Messrs. Bayard and Sumner. The committee on the subject of the three other members of the sub-committee an adjournment took place till to-morrow. This sub-committee is to present a plan of examination to the full committee.

Government Weather Report.—WAR DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER, WASHINGTON, May 10.—Synoptic report for the past twenty-four hours:—The weather remains unchanged on the Pacific coast, although rather stronger winds prevailed this morning than yesterday. The barometer has risen, with light winds at the Rocky Mountain stations, and is quite high north and west of Ohio. The pressure has risen but is now stationary in the Eastern States. The low pressure in the South on Tuesday morning has moved southeastward, without diminishing. Light rains have continued from the mid Atlantic southward to Kansas, but have now generally abated in that region, and are confined to Southern Alabama and Mississippi. Clear weather, with fresh light northerly winds, have continued on the lakes.

Probabilities.—It is probable that cloudy weather will continue in the Southern and Middle States, clearing on Wednesday night and Thursday. Partly cloudy and clear weather is probable from Virginia and Missouri, and northward on the lakes and Atlantic coast.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.—WASHINGTON, May 10.—The President sent the following nominations to the Senate:—Jas. Delaney, Supervising General Inspector of Steamboats; Maxwell Woodruff, Assistant Secretary of Legation, London; Joseph R. Lewis, Associate Justice of New Mexico; John M. Francis, of New York, Minister Resident to Greece; Comdr. J. M. Lucas, at St. John's, Canada; A. G. Fuertes, Coruna, Spain; C. B. Dahlgren, San Domingo, Mexico.

FROM THE STATE.—BY ASSOCIATED PRESS.

The Oystermen's Gratitude.—Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

HARRISBURG, May 10.—The committee of the Oystermen's Association, consisting of Benjamin Hancy, Joshua A. Reynolds, and Isaac H. Rowcap, are here, and last evening gave an entertainment to members of the Legislature, as an acknowledgment of the legislative courtesy in passing the bill protecting the rights of Pennsylvania citizens as against Jerseymen. A feature of the entertainment was twelve barrels of oysters.

Election at Williamsport.—WILLIAMSPORT, Pa. May 10.—The municipal election was held yesterday. James H. Perkins, Democrat, was elected Mayor by 154 majority; J. L. Merditt, Republican, was elected Recorder by 185 majority; Daniel R. Elze, Republican, was elected Treasurer by 69 majority.

The Coburn-Mace Prize Fight.—ERIE, Pa., May 10.—Coburn is at Northeast, fifteen miles from Erie, and Mace is here. The fighting ground is located near a small town on the Canadian side, directly north of Erie, and twenty-five miles from where any soldiers are stationed.

Three Miners Murdered.—SCANTON, Pa., May 10.—The bodies of three murdered miners were found this morning in a swamp near Briggs' shaft. During the riot yesterday, when the laborers were routed, they fell into the swamp, followed by the infuriated miners, where these three men were beaten and killed to death.

Martin McDonnell.—who was taken home in a wagon, and who then was in a dying condition, says:—I made my way to a clump of trees; I was followed and overtaken by seven men, who called out, "You Irish scoundrel, you seven men struck me with bladders and left me senseless; one brute afterwards came back and raised me up, and asked me, 'Could I walk?' I tried to get up, but my knees and mouth and ear; I knew not what became of me until I found myself at home surrounded by friends.

Chicago Flour and Wheat Market.—Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

CHICAGO, May 10.—A. M.—Wheat market steady; No. 2, \$1.25 1/2; No. 3, \$1.25; No. 4, \$1.25; No. 5, \$1.25; No. 6, \$1.25; No. 7, \$1.25; No. 8, \$1.25; No. 9, \$1.25; No. 10, \$1.25; No. 11, \$1.25; No. 12, \$1.25; No. 13, \$1.25; No. 14, \$1.25; No. 15, \$1.25; No. 16, \$1.25; No. 17, \$1.25; No. 18, \$1.25; No. 19, \$1.25; No. 20, \$1.25; No. 21, \$1.25; No. 22, \$1.25; No. 23, \$1.25; No. 24, \$1.25; No. 25, \$1.25; No. 26, \$1.25; No. 27, \$1.25; No. 28, \$1.25; No. 29, \$1.25; No. 30, \$1.25; No. 31, \$1.25; No. 32, \$1.25; No. 33, \$1.25; No. 34, \$1.25; No. 35, \$1.25; No. 36, \$1.25; No. 37, \$1.25; No. 38, \$1.25; No. 39, \$1.25; No. 40, \$1.25; No. 41, \$1.25; No. 42, \$1.25; No. 43, \$1.25; No. 44, \$1.25; No. 45, \$1.25; No. 46, \$1.25; No. 47, \$1.25; No. 48, \$1.25; No. 49, \$1.25; No. 50, \$1.25; No. 51, \$1.25; No. 52, \$1.25; No. 53, \$1.25; No. 54, \$1.25; No. 55, \$1.25; No. 56, \$1.25; No. 57, \$1.25; No. 58, \$1.25; No. 59, \$1.25; No. 60, \$1.25; No. 61, \$1.25; No. 62, \$1.25; No. 63, \$1.25; No. 64, \$1.25; No. 65, \$1.25; No. 66, \$1.25; No. 67, \$1.25; No. 68, \$1.25; No. 69, \$1.25; No. 70, \$1.25; No. 71, \$1.25; No. 72, \$1.25; No. 73, \$1.25; No. 74, \$1.25; No. 75, \$1.25; No. 76, \$1.25; No. 77, \$1.25; No. 78, \$1.25; No. 79, \$1.25; No. 80, \$1.25; No. 81, \$1.25; No. 82, \$1.25; No. 83, \$1.25; No. 84, \$1.25; No. 85, \$1.25; No. 86, \$1.25; No. 87, \$1.25; No. 88, \$1.25; No. 89, \$1.2